FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 181 *17 September 1984*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Strougal Address to 'Shield-84' Delegations [Prague]	AA 1
Romanians Included Among Listing of Participants [Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA 12 Sep]	AA 2
Map-Reading Officers Present [AGERPRES]	AA 2
Personal Aspect of Army Cooperation Noted [East Berlin]	AA 3
Hoffmann Praises Performance at 'Shield-84' [East Berlin]	AA 3
Leaders Review Troops as 'Shield-84' Concludes [Prague]	AA 4
Speeches Given at Prague Closing Parade	AA 4
Dzur Thanks Participants [Prague]	AA 4
Kulikov Praises Successes [Prague]	AA 6
Husak, Ustinov Lunch Speeches Honor Armed Forces [Prague]	AA 8
Husak Awards Medals Commemorating Liberation [CTK]	AA 12
Soviet Reportage on 'Shield-84' Exercises [cross-reference]	AA 12
Telecommunications Ministers Sign Protocol [MTI]	AA 12

ALBANIA

Military Defector to Greece Claims Hoxha Dead [Athens AKROPOLIS 15 Sep]	B 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With Australia	B 1
Swiss Group Discusses Extension of Trade	B 1

BULGARIA

Customs' Official Interviewed on Drug Traffic [Vienna]	C 1
Reagan Letter 'Pushing in Wrong Direction' [Stoyanov]	C 2
Economic, S&T Protocols Signed in Sofia	C 3
Chinese Economic Agreements	C 3
Nicaraguan Economic Protocol	C 3
Turkish Economic Program	C 3
Netherlands Agriculture Program	C 4
Angolan Consumer Goods Exchange	C 4
Filipov To Visit GDR Second Half of September	C 4
Dzhurov Returns From 'Shield-84' Exercises	C 4
Vanchev-Led Communications Delegation Returns	C 4
Karamanev-Led Delegation Departs for Syria	C 5
Leaders' Appearances Reported 8-15 September	C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FRG 'Revanchism,' U.S. 'Aggressive Policy' Linked	D 1
RUDE PRAVO on U.S. Ruling Classes' Anticommunism	D 1
Finance Minister Meets Iraqi Industry Minister	D 2
Colonel Assesses 'Shield-84,' U.S. Strategy [Kovar]	D 2
Minister at Fair Cites Trade Problems With West [Krska in Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Sep]	D 3
Planning Commission Official Views Shortcomings	D 4

Fojtik Discusses Economy, Ideological Work D 5
Goods Protocol Signed With Mongolia in Prague D 5
Correction: Vatican Pressures Political Priests D 5
Briefs: Iron Contract With USSR D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, Entourage Return From Africa 14 Sep E 1
Army Delegation Meets Mexican Defense Minister E 1
FRG Reaction to Andreotti Remarks 'Outrageous' E 1
Arrest of Citizen Visiting FRG Protested E 1
PRC Foreign Trade Minister Chen Muhua Arrives E 2
S&T Cooperation With Romania To Improve E 2
Stoph Talks With Danish Public Works Minister E 2
Stoph Addresses Antifascist Resistance Reception E 2
Briefs: Ambassador to India; E 3
New Ambassador to Tanzania;
Nicaraguan Education Delegation;
Peasants Delegation in FRG

HUNGARY

Speculation Continues on Reagan-Gromyko Meeting F 1
Lomeyko Announces Talks F 1
Soviet, Ford Comment Viewed F 1
Newspapers View Meeting F 2
Program Examines USSR-U.S., GDR-FRG Relations F 3
FRG Reportedly Protests Andreotti Remarks F 6
Aczel Returns After Visit to Cuba 6-13 Sep F 6
Marjai, Obodowski at S&T Cooperation Meeting F 7
Borbandi Signs Document on Mongolia Talks F 7
Netherlands Party Delegation Leaves After Talks F 8
Urban Returns From CEMA Transport Session F 8
USSR Science Delegates Note Cooperation, Depart F 8
Marothy-Led Delegation Departs for USSR F 8
Korom, Delegation Returns From Ethiopia F 9
Party, State Leaders at Budapest Fair Opening F 9
Briefs: Korean Delegation Visits; F 9
Chinese Scholars Arrive;
Envoy to FRG Leaves

POLAND

Reagan-Gromkyo Meeting; Possible Results Viewed G 1
Thousands Attend Mass for 'Regime Opponents' G 1
[ORF]
Visitors to Hunger-Striking Activist Arrested G 2
[AFP]
Ex-Solidarity Official Cautioned on Activities G 2
Presidium Reviews Draft Laws, Religious Policy G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Sep]
Lopatka on Presidium's Discussion of Religion G 4
[Potrzebnicki in RZECZPOSPOLITA 11 Sep]
Economic Official on Need for Market Equilibrium G 5
Crimes, Remanding of Amnestied Persons Reported G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Sep]
USSR's Baybakov Discusses Economic Cooperation G 7
Gorywoda Talks With Baybakov G 7

Baybakov at Katowice Steelworks G 7
Baybakov Meets With Jaruzelski G 7
Nicaraguan Interior Minister Arrives 13 Sep G 8
Visits to Olsztyn, Gdynia G 8
Olszowski Arrives in Havana on 3-Day Visit G 8
[cross-reference]
Egyptian Foreign Ministry Official Ends Talks G 8
Committee Criticizes Foreign Trade Performance G 9
Briefs: Forestry Delegation to USSR G 9

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Visit to Timis County Continues H 1
Timisoara Work Units Toured H 1
Ceausescu Speaks at Rally H 1
Ceausescu Returns to Bucharest H 8
Danubian Countries' Meeting Discusses Pollution H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

LC To Establish Responsibility for Idnina Strike I 1
FRG Debate on Relations Stopped Honecker Visit I 2
FEC Commission Discusses Proposed Planning Law I 2
Spiljak on Recent Religious Events, Church Claims I 3
Pristina Commentary Criticizes Albanian Dogma I 5
Albania Included in Chess Tourney Participants I 7
Mojsov, Stojanovic Return From Ethiopian Visits I 7
Leaders Send Messages to Zhivkov, Filipov I 7
Sukrija to Zhivkov I 7
Djuranovic to Zhivkov I 8
Planinc to Filipov [BORBA 10 Sep] I 8
Assembly Adopts Laws on Radio SFRY, Quake Relief I 8

STROUGAL ADDRESS TO 'SHIELD-84' DELEGATIONS

LD102047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, gave a gala dinner tonight in honor of the military delegations of the fraternal socialist countries, who have arrived for the "Shield-84" allied exercises. The dinner was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and by other figures.

In his speech Comrade Lubomir Strougal welcomed the delegations of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government, and conveyed to them greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal said it is symbolic that it is Czechoslovakia and its People's Army, which are hosts to the "Shield-84" exercises at the very time when we are commemorating here in Banska Bystrica, the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising which wrote one of the most glorious chapters of the history of the Slovak nation and of the Czechoslovak state in the struggle against fascism. You have arrived where the soil is saturated by the blood of the heroes of that turbulent summer and autumn of 1944, as well as the blood of Red Army soldiers who, in the subsequent months, carried out the glorious liberation of Czechoslovakia thus sealing the bond of alliance and brotherland which has bound us forever to the Soviet Union and its people.

It is here, where every inch of soil speaks through the past to the present, that the descendants of those who fell for a better tomorrow, for a world of social justice, for a future free of wars, will be carrying out their exercises. After all, all of them were here at that time -- members of the nations of the great Soviet Union, Bulgarians, Poles, Hungarians, Romanians and antifascist oriented Germans. The Czechs, too, fought side by side with the Slovaks.

Today, Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on, their sons and grandsons will prove that they are vigilant and watchful and well trained in order to meet, with the best military equipment in their hands, the dangers lurking at the frontiers of socialism.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on to stress that no one desires peace more fervently than our nations and states which have known the horrors of two world wars in this century. We have said publicly on countless occasions, including at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Organization, which peace initiatives are still valid, now further expanded by the proposals put forward by Konstantin Chernenko, general secetary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The essence and aim of our proposals are apparent; we want to maintain peace and prevent war. We propose disarmament and a better utilization of the means thus released. We support relaxation and the policy of coexistence on the basis of equal security. At the same time, however, we shall not tolerate anyone, including President Ronald Reagan and his administration, arrogating to themselves the right to decide the destiny of other nations and states from a position of strength and military dictate, or to impose on us their notion of democracy.

The "Shield-84" exercises will demonstrate the strength, enthusiasm, and military skill that bars their path.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Lubomir Strougal assured his audience that Czechoslovakia is a firm barrier of socialism in close proximity to the NATO states. He expressed the conviction that members of our Army, too, will prove that they are masters of military equipment, thus broadening even more the bonds of friendship with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal troops.

ROMANIANS INCLUDED AMONG LISTING OF PARTICIPANTS

AU141503 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Sep 84 p 4

[Colonel Boris Khristov article: "Active Combat Operations"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 11 Sep (dispatched by teletype from our special correspondent) -- In conformity with the plan of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces command, the joint army exercises of the Warsaw Pact member-countries continue on the territory of the CSSR under the code name "Shield-84." Units [chasti] from the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National Army, The Polish People's Army, the Soviet Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and from the CSSR People's Army are participating in these military exercises.

Members of the military delegations from Warsaw Pact member-countries such as from the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba, as well as Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, are attending the military exercises. Representatives of the CSSR party and state organs, members of the CSSR federal government, generals and officers of the CSSR People's Army, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, social figures, cultural leaders, as well as journalists from the CSSR and foreign countries are also attending the exercises. The regular combat day started with actions of detachments [podeleniye] from the Hungarian People's Army, the Polish People's Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Soviet Army and the CSSR People's Army.

While the units [chasti] from the Hungarian Army, the Soviet Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the CSSR Army accomplished the tasks of the morning combat operations, the Soviet Army, the Polish Army, and the CSSR People's Army entered "combat" in another area.

Map-Reading Officers Present

AU141811 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/9/1984 -- Over September 5-14, exercises of the general staff and troops of the united Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, code-named "Shield 84", took place in the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania was represented by senior map-reading staff officers.

During the exercise, cooperative questions of allied staffs and troops were drilled as would occur during their joint combat actions. The exercise attested to the high level of general staff operational-tactical training, the troop's training for ground and air fight. It contributed to further consolidating military collaboration, the training of troops in the spirit of socialist internationalism and brotherly friendship. The exercise attained its goals.

The exercise was led by the minister of national defence, of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Army Gen. Martin Dzur. The troops and general staffs involved in the exercise returned to their distribution grounds.

PERSONAL ASPECT OF ARMY COOPERATION NOTED

DW141003 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] This morning, the "Shield-84" exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces continued in the CSSR. Rainer Koch reports:

The 3d day of the "Shield-84" exercises was marked by combat actions in mountainous terrain, in which units of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army took part. Supported by artillery shelling and attacking aircraft, units of the CSSR Clement Gottwald tank division together with Soviet tank units deployed in the field, carried out attacks at high speed. Their attack operations were supported by air defense including modern antiaircraft missile systems.

The well-coordinated actions of the individual services and the smooth cooperation between the units of both fraternal armies were convincing. By the way, this has been the case everyday. The troops have demonstrated combat readiness, courage, and skill, and all participants have shown an excellent command of the modern combat technology entrusted to them. Having observed the action, one is convinced that the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are ready and able in every respect to preserve peace and protect socialism.

This fact is attributable to the highly sophisticated combat technology which has proved its worth under the most complicated fighting conditions. However, regarding military technology, it is also true that its effectiveness is decided by the men handling and maintaining it. This holds true for each individual as well as for the whole, from the smallest unit to the entire army and -- and this seems to me to be a very decisive aspect -- for cooperation among the armies.

In this respect many factors are involved, not least of which is the fact that one knows each other, that everyone knows what the other one is doing, what tasks he has to perform, and what motivates him. Gaining personal experience here is a very important concern of such exercises by our allied armes. We reporters have seen this in common troop camps as well as during action. Cooperation is extremely close when actions are planned. Experience is exchanged about what and where things can be done better and more rapidly. Finally, close personal acquaintances are made, like yesterday at a friendship meeting between members of the National People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army. These are occasions where the brotherhood-in-arms assumes a very personal aspect. It is obvious that such a thing has an effect on the fulfillment of the common military tasks. There have been many occasions in this respect and there are still many more. This is also an expression of the large variety of common interests in the "Shield-84" exercises.

HOFFMANN PRAISES PERFORMANCE AT 'SHIELD-84'

LD141210 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The GDR defense minister, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, today thanked the National People's Army [NVA] participants in the "Shield-84" exercise in the CSSR for their outstanding performance.

On a visit to the National People's Army camp, he said that together with their fellows in the Soviet Army and in the other allied forces, they had impressively domenstrated the high fighting power and combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. That is the foundation for reliably securing peace and socialism under all conditions. At the "Shield-84" exercise National People's Army personnel made a worthy contribution to the GDR's 35th anniversary, he said.

LEADERS REVIEW TROOPS AS 'SHIELD-84' CONCLUDES

LD141242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The "Shield-84" allied exercises ended today with the field review of the troops of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. This important action by the Armed Forces has confirmed their high military mastery in successfully fulfilling the aims of the exercises and the internationalist unity and unbreakable brotherhood-in-arms of the allied armies.

The review of the troops was watched from the reviewing stand of honor by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Jaroslav Hajn. Vice premiers and ministers of the CSSR Government, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other figures were also present.

The parade of military units was also watched by members of the military delegations of the fraternal armies: Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and other military figures.

SPEECHES GIVEN AT PRAGUE CLOSING PARADE

Dzur Thanks Participants

LD142251 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Speech by CSSR Defense Minister Martin Dzur in Prague on 14 September at parade marking end of "Shield-84" military exercises -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrade general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, esteemed guests, comrade soldiers of the Warsaw Pact armies: One of the important allied exercises of the armies and the staffs of our fraternal armies, "Shield-84", has successfully concluded. It took place in a time when the working people of the socialist countries and the members of their armies are continuing with unusual effort the fulfillment of demanding tasks in the building of socialism and communism, a year when in our country we have marked the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the fight of the Czechoslovak peoples for national freedom and liberation by the Soviet Army from fascism.

We appreciate that the whole preparation and course of the "Shield-84" exercise were accompanied by the care of our party and the state bodies, in particular, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ CC and president of the Republic, who devotes continuous attention to the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The very name of the exercise symbolically expresses the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries which has no interest and aims other than protecting the freedom and independence of our peoples and securing their safety and lasting peace.

The socialist countries, associated in the Warsaw Pact, are developing a multifaceted effort to preserve and reinforce peace in the world. Their peace initiatives are expressed in a number of important documents, including in particular, the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states in January 1983, the joint declaration of the leading party and state officials of seven socialist countries adopted in Moscow in June 1983, the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-states to the NATO countries in May 1984, and in a number of constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

We are alarmed by and fully condemn the dangerous policy of the reactionary circles of world imperialism -- in particular U.S. imperialism -- which continue to aggravate relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. As a result of their confrontational line of implementing the so-called policy of force, interfering in internal affairs, and limiting the national independence and sovereignty of other countries, international tension has seriously increased. Reagan's administration bears the full responsibility for this dangerous situation in the world and in particular on the European Continent. With the aim of disturbing the military-strategic balance and acheiving military superiority, the United States and its NATO allies feverishly arm themselves. By deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG, Great Birtain, and Italy, they increase the possibility of beginning a nuclear conflict. In this complicated situation we cannot passively watch the accumulation of new dangerous first-strike weapons beyond our western border.

The Communist Party and Government of the CSSR are quite justifiably drawing the inevitable conclusion from this regarding reliably securing the defense ability of our socialist homeland and of the whole socialist community. This was again confirmed by general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and the president of the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak, at the manifestation to mark the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising in Banska Bystrica on 28 August this year when he said in his speech: "Defense of peace requires that we strengthen the forces of our socialist system, increase the defense ability, reinforce unity and joint action with the fraternal socialist countries, with peace-loving and progressive forces in the world." So much for the quotation. In connection with this weighty declaration, we want to say to warmongering military circles of the West that the policy of the position of force against the socialist community countries has failed on many occasions and has no prospects of succeeding at present either.

Comrades, the allied exercises "Shield-84" have shown that the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries represent a true shield which reliably defends the peaceful life and creative labor of our nations. It confirmed the high level of readiness of the commanders, staff, and men for undertaking decisive battle activity.

The exercise was a real education for all participants in military skills, battle skills, and land and air preparations. The exercise strengthened in the participants feelings of unity with the nations of the countries of the socialist community and deepened the comradeship-in-arms between their armies. The exercise contributed to the reinforcement of combat-readiness of the Warsaw Pact countries and to further improving their coordination in battle and in operations.

Comrades, members of the fraternal armies. In the following days you will return home. We would be glad if you took with you the best memories of your stay in the CSSR. You had the opoortunity to acquaint yourself with the life and work of the people of Czechoslovakia, with the ways in which the members of our Army are increasing their battle and political readiness. Your meetings with our soldiers, with the working people in the enterprises, and in the united farming cooperatives, were filled with patriotism and internationalism. You have seen that our working people support the policy of the CPCZ and take an active part in its successful implementation.

Comrades, allow me to thank sincerely here at this meeting, at the conclusion of the exercise, the party and state bodies, the componenrs of the National Front, and the inhabitants of all regions on the territories of which the exercise has taken place. Thanks to all who contributed to the successful course of the exercise and who received the soldiers of the allied armies as their real brothers. They contributed with their attitude to deepening the friendship of our peoples with the armies of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact.

Let me thank the command and the staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, all commanders, political workers, the staffs, the party and youth organizations, and all soldiers of the participating fraternal armies, for successfully fulfilling demanding tasks during the preparation and the course of the "Shield-84" exercise. I wish you many new successes in the fulfillment of operational, battle, and political preparations, in increasing the combat-readiness of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, the fulfillment of their duty -- defense of the gains of socialism. Let the international alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-states and the combat friendship of our fraternal armies develop and strengthen further. Glory to our communist and workers' parties which lead us relaibly on the path of building and securing the defense of socialism and peace.

Kulikov Praises Successes

LD142304 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Speech by Warsaw Pact Commander Marshal Viktor Kulikov following speech by CSSR Defense Minister Martin Dzur in Prague on 14 September at parade marking end of "Shield-84" exercises -- recorded in Russian with superimposed translation]

[Text] Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the CSSR Gustav Husak, esteemed comrade ministers of defense, esteemed comrade heads of delegations of fraternal armies, comrade generals and officers, comrade soldiers, participants of the exercises:

Allow me, on behalf of those present -- the military delegations of socialist countries -- and in the name of the command of the Joint Armed Forces and all the participants of the exercises to express our sincere thanks to the Central Committee of the CPCZ, to Comrade Gustav Husak personally, the government of the republic, the Ministry of National Defense, and all the Czechoslovak people for the warm reception, attention, and care they gave to the allied armies during the exercises. The best memories of our stay on the hospitable socialist soil of Czechoslovakia will remain in our hearts and memories for a long time.

During our time here with you, dear Czechoslovak friends, we continually felt the atmosphere of the great statewide celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, which raised high the standard of the armed struggle of the Czechoslovak people for the liberty and independence of their homeland. The nations of the fraternal countries take sincere pleasure in your success.

Today Czechoslovakia is one of the most economically developed states of the world. It is a country of progressive socialist culture, science and education, and high interantional prestige.

Comrades, the "Shield-84" exercises of the allied armies and commands ended successfully. It was a true test of the allied armies and their readiness to act together as a coalition and to defend and protect the creative labor ouf our people. All the soldiers of our Army showed a high degree of ability to use effectively the arms and technology which is entrusted to them and to act with initiative in different types of battle.

The political organs, party, and komsomol organizations gained good practice in undertaking political educational work among the members of the Army in field conditions. Our exercises as a whole enabled us to evaluate objectively the state of our allied armed forces and the level of their field and air preparation, and it contributed to the strengthening of the battle cooperation of the armies of allied countries.

Comrades, the "Shield-84" exercises took place in conditions of increasing tension in the international situation. The responsibility for its further complication is fully borne by the United States of America and other member-countries of NATO. Their ruling circles have made the policy from a position of strength as the basis of their policy.

An exceptionally dangerous action for the cause of peace is the deployment of new American nuclear first-strike missiles on the territory of Europe. Nations have already felt the undeniable results of this step. The revanchist forces in the FRG, England, and Italy are emerging more and more actively. Through this they endanger the results of World War II. What can we say to this?

The plans for the review of the existing state boundaries are, without any doubt, condemned to failure. The advocates of various claims on foreign territory and those who aspire to world rule must never forget the lesson of history. The fraternal countries can successfully defend their interests. Our countries pressingly and consistently carry out peaceful policy; they do everything for the strengthening of peace.

This is illustrated by many of their large-scale peace initiatives. Among these are proposals to NATO member-states to make Europe free of chemical weapons once and for all. It is also an appeal for the undertaking of an agreement about mutual nonuse of military force. These and other initiatives of the fraternal countries, however, do not find positive response in the West. Also, the United States does not wish to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The deep devotion of the socialist countries to the cause of peace is unshakable. This has been shown by time and practice. It was also endorsed by the CMEA summit meeting which took place in Moscow in June this year. Among other things Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who spoke at this meeting, said: We do not force our world view or social system on anyone, and we do not need foreign countries. The Soviet Union sincerely proposes the only way, the way of peaceful coexistence, the way of mutual beneficial international cooperation. The Warsaw Pact member-states do not want to compete with the NATO bloc in military preparation.

The measures which our countries take for the strengthening of their defense capability are measures we have been forced to undertake. This is their character, and therefore we must continually support the allied armies and continually maintain the highest level of battle readiness so that, in any possible enemy attack or type of battle, they would be able to defend themselves from aggression immediately.

Comrade generals, admirals, and officers, comrade soldiers of the allied armies, the results of the "Shield-84" exercises and the responsible attitude of the commanders of staff and command organs to their task assures us that the members of the fraternal Army and Navy will raise themselves to even new heights of battle mastery. A mobilizing stimulus for further strengthening the bond between fraternal armies will be the preparations for the coming historical dates in the lives of our nations, that is, the 40th anniversary since the victory over fascism and the 30th anniversary of the existence of the Warsaw Pact, which we will be celebrating in May of next year.

Allow me, on behalf of the Joint Armed Forces, to assure the communist and workers' parties of the countries of the Warsaw Pact that their members of the Army will continue to protect vigilantly the peaceful creative labor of the fraternal nations and that they will always be prepared to fulfill their military, patriotic, and internationalist duty.

Long live the great community of the socialist countries and the friendship of fraternal nations!

Long live the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces who stand guard for peace and socialism!

Glory to our communist and workers' parties -- the inspirators and organizers of all our victories! [applause]

HUSAK, USTINOV LUNCH SPEECHES HONOR ARMED FORCES

LD141716 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, gave a festive luncheon today in honor of military delegations of the fraternal armies on the completion of the "Shield-84" exercise of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Present at the lunch were: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; Presidium candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Fratisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Jaroslav Hajn. Also present were deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government and other representatives of the party and state. Also present were the representatives of the command of the CSSR People's Army led by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; as well as generals of the CSSR People's Army.

Among the guests was the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces Warsaw Pact, Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov; Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of the staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and other personalities.

Comrade Gustav Husak delivered a speech at the dinner: We value highly the fact that Socialist Czechoslovakia was able to welcome on the occasion of the "Shield-84" allied exercises on its territory members of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The exercises have become another testimony of the firm friendship, alliance, and cooperation between our fraternal parties and states, an evidence of friendship in arms among the armed forces of our countries. By their entire course and results they have documented their firm international units, their high military mastery and moral-political strength. The exercises have made a significant contribution to the improvement of coordination among our armies as well as to the deepening of personal contacts and friendship in arms among their members. The participants in the exercises have been able during their stay in our country, during comradely meetings and in personal contacts convince themselves about the warm attitude our citizens have toward them.

The whole postwar development confirms, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to declare, that the unity and growing political, economic, and defensive strength of the countries of the socialist community is the decisive factor in maintaining peace in Europe and the world. With the approaching 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in World War II we recall joint struggles in which the alliance of our nations was born. With special gratitude we recall the heroic role played by the Soviet people and its glorious Army in the struggle against Nazism and to save human civilization. We pay a high tribute to the role played by the Soviet Union both in the postwar years and the present period, which it is discharging in the interest of all mankind in the defense of peace and progress in the world.

In the CSSR, too, in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, we return to the struggles of our people for the restoration of national freedom and state sovereignty, for a new life. We do this with the resolve to further develop their legacy, and not to allow the sacrifices and lessons from World War II to be forgotten.

Later in his speech Comrade Gustav Husak said that we regard mutual relations between the socialist countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the unity of ideas, interest, and aims as a great joint gain of our nations, as a reliable guarantee of their peaceful and quiet life. The importance of deepening our political, economic and military cooperation is increasing further especially in connection with the current dangerous development in the world.

The aggressive militaristic policy of the reactionary circles and especially the United States and its allies in NATO, their efforts to reverse in their favor the existing strategic balance of forces, to pratice a policy from the position of crude force, impose their will and system on other nations, this all seriously increases international tension.

The deployment of American medium-range missiles on the territory of some NATO states constitutes an exceptionally dangerous step. Attempts by American imperialism to militarize outer space are paving the way to a new round in the feverish arms buildup.

We follow with great concern attempts to revive and encourage revanchism in the FRG, endeavors to question the results of World War II and of the postwar settlement, including borders in Europe. Ever broader forces of peace, progress and political realism are rallying to thwart these designs.

It is above all the Soviet Union, and the states of the socialist community, which are the mainstay of peace in the world. By their initiatives and proposals they are striving to bring about a constructive solution of international problems, a return to the path of relaxation, settling of crisis situations and flashpoints of tension in various parts of the world through honest and equal negotiations, equal and identical security.

The socialist states declared on more than one occasion that they will never retreat from the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, as Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his recent interview in Moscow's PRAVDA. The Soviet Union and the socialist community are not striving to achieve military superiority. In the interest of their security, and peace in the world, however, they will not allow imperialism to achieve it. This is why the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact, the deepening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation within the framework of CEMA, unity and coordinated course of action of our countries, are of enormous importance. The current international situation demands that, in line with conclusions we have jointly adopted, we devote appropriate attention to strengthening the defense capability and reinforcing the combat and political strength of our armies, which are a firm and reliable guarantee of the inviolability of borders, independence, and secure free, and peaceful development of our countries.

One can state with satisfaction, Comrade Gustav Husak declared at the close of his speech at a gala dinner given at the close of the exercises of the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact memberstates, that the "Shield-84" allied exercises have confirmed the high preparedness of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries to defend the revolutionary gains of the people. It has demonstrated once again that the defense of socialism and peace is in good hands. We are able to pay a just tribute to the high degree of responsibility, selflessness, initiative, and military skill of the participating troops, which were reflected in the successful fulfilment of the exercises' aims.

Comrade Gustav Husak sincerely thanked commanders, political officers, staffs, and servicemen of all participating armies for their excellent fulfilment of the tasks of the allied exercises, "Shield-84."

Dmitriy Ustimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of defense, and marshal of the Soviet Union, made a speech on behalf of the military delegation of the fraternal armies.

He thanked Comrade Gustav Husak, the CPCZ Central Committee, and the CSSR Government for making it possible to carry out an important joint action of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, the "Shield-84" exercise, on the territory of the CSSR and for creating excellent conditions for the work of military delegations invited to attend the exercises. He conveyed to Comrade Husak, to all comrades present and to participants in the "Shield-84" exercises, hearty greetings and best wishes from Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Union.

Comrade Ustinov went on to say that the "Shield-84" exercises coincided with the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of the CSSR by the Soviet Army. Large-scale, nationwide celebrations of the jubilee of the Slovak national uprising were held recently. The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla offensive operation and of the CSSR People's Army are also approaching.

Comrade Ustinov offered congratulations on these important anniversaries. We all agree that the joint exercises of the troops and staffs of the allied armies, "Shield-84," were useful and fruitful. In has meant another, even higher degree in the preparation of the fraternal armies and another stage in their combat coordination, perfecting their military skills and the education of their members on the principles of socialist internationalism. The exercises have shown vividly our growing defensive might and the high fighting capabilities of the allied armies as well as their possibilities to fulfill successfully all tasks. The joint exercises, as our "Shield-84" has been, are an important factor in raising combat preparedness of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. The life itself and the present time require this.

We cannot look with indifference, Comrade Ustinov went on, on the fact that exercises of NATO are assuming an extent and content that is without parrallel. In the number of the participating troops, in the tasks they are discharging, in their length and intensity, these maneuvers have begun to represent more and more conspicuously an exercise in unleashing and conducting an aggressive war. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin pointed to the fact that, under these conditions, an army which is not trained to master all kinds of conditions, all combat means and methods which the adversary has or can have at his disposal behaves foolishly or even criminally.

To master these methods and ways is possible only through the activity of staffs and troops on the ground, in the air, and on the seas during exercises and maneuvers.

U.S. imperialism, as Comrade Konstantin Chernenko stressed, would like to be the strongest of all in order to always dictate its will to everyone, everywhere. Washington openly declares that it is resolved to assert crude military force, thus demonstrating its great power ambitiions. The American Administration is trying to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries. NATO is increasing its nuclear potential and expanding its arsenal of conventional weapons. The path is opened in effect today to creation of strategic weapons in the FRG. In that country revanchism is encouraged and supported by all means.

As it is clearly apparent today, Western Europe is being transformed into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles targeted against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This obliges all of us, said Comrade Ustinov, to increase our vigilance continuously and to take effective measures to further strengthen our defensive military and political bond, which is the Warsaw Pact, the main obstacle in the path of imperialist adventures.

Next year we shall be marking the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact's activity for the noble cause -- defense of the socialist gains of our countries and nations. So long as the aggressive NATO and the imperialist forces threaten the peaceful work of the countries of the socialist community it is our duty to continue to strengthen the Warsaw Pact.

The coordinated course and joint actions of our fraternal parties, nations, and armies, both the political, economic, ideological, and military ones, are the correct path to the victory of peace and social progress, a key to the victory over the forces of war and aggression in the world.

The nations of the fraternal socialist countries have won the right to build a new life in the heroic struggle against aggressive, reactionary and militaristic forces. The victory over fascist Germany, to which the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution, and the national democratic and socialist revolution, paved the way to a happy future. Nor will our nations be diverted today from the path that they have chosen.

They are fully resolved to protect reliably their socialist gains. The unity and cohesion of the communist and workers' parties, the firm friendship and close cooperation between our nations and the unbreakable fellowship in arms between the allied armies, which has once again been clearly manifested at the "Shield-84" exercises is a guarantee of this, said Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov, at a gala dinner given at the close of the exercises of the Allied Armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, "Shield-84"

HUSAK AWARDS MEDALS COMMEMORATING LIBERATION

LD142037 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Prague Sept 14 (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and president, presented today medals commemorating the 40th anniversary of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army to the heads of the military delegations of Bulgaria, GDR, Hungary, Poland and Romania, to the Warsaw Treaty Commander-in-Chief Marshal Viktor Kulikov, Soviet Deputy Defence Minister Vasiliy Petrov, Warsaw Treaty Chief of Staff Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, Army General Vitaliy Shabanov, and to the heads of the military delegations of Mongolia and Cuba.

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

For Soviet reportage on the "Shield-84" exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, which were attended by Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Marshal Viktor Kulikov, see the Communist Relations section of the 6 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTERS SIGN PROTOCOL

LD152355 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- The six-day meeting of the ministers of telecommunication and post of the socialist countries ended in Budapest Saturday with the signing of a protocol. Several resolutions were adopted on technical and operational questions connected with the further development of the postal and telecommunication services of the socialist countries and questions promoting the intensification of technical-scientific cooperation were discussed. The participants agreed on the improvement of the work of the organization that rallies the posts of the socialist countries and on strengthening postal and telecommunication contacts.

Concurrently the CMEA Standing Committee for Post and Telecommunication held its 26th session on Sept. 13-15. The committee analyzed in depth the resolutions adopted at the 38th CMEA session and the 110th session of the Executive Committee and adopted resolutions on new possibilities of cooperation. The committee discussed and approved the 1985-86 work plan. The delegation-heading ministers signed the closing documents of the postal and telecommunication conferences. Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the heads of the delegations.

MILITARY DEFECTOR TO GREECE CLAIMS HOXHA DEAD

NC151655 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 15 Sep 84 p 2

[By Mikhail Yiannena]

[Excerpts] Ioannina, 15 [dateline as received] -- "Two more people from Northern Ipiros and an Albanian escaped from Enver Hoxha's 'paradise' in Albania 2 days ago."

"The Albanian dictator Enver Hoxha is dead. The very strong Albanian Communist Party keeps this news a secret in view of the domestic processes regarding his succession and so that the Army will not revolt...."

Milto Kollia, a defected noncommissioned officer in the Albanian Army, revealed this at a news conference yesterday. He recently fled to our country, chased by the regime of neighboring Albania. Milto Kollia stressed that the rumors spread lately on Enver Hoxha's health condition are true and that the dictator is dead. The defector, who left behind in Albania his 4-year-old daughter Donika, his 22-year-old wife Elevtheria, and his old mother Vera, said that Hoxha made his last public appearance about 1 and 1/2 months ago, but that he was trembling. Milto Kollia stressed: "The dictator was shivering. He could not even drink the coffee which was in front of him on a table. His personal security guards were holding him up so he would not fall ...."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH AUSTRALIA

AU151823 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1818 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Proceeding from a desire to develop relations between the two countries, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Australian Federation have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

SWISS GROUP DISCUSSES EXTENSION OF TRADE

AU141133 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 14 (ATA) -- A Swiss Government trade delegation led by the envoy of the Federal Council for Trade Agreements, (Benedict von Tcharner), visited Albania these days. It had talks on the extension of the trade relations between the P S R of Albania and the Swiss Confederation. The delegation was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. In this reception, both parties expressed the desire to make efforts to increase trade exchanges between the two countries. Upon its stay in our country, the Swiss Government trade delegation visited socio-cultural centers in the districts of Tirana, Kruje, and Durres. The delegation left our country yesterday. At the airport it was seen off by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and others.

CUSTOMS' OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON DRUG TRAFFIC

AU141421 Vienna Television Service in German 1815 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the "Drug Street" program: Interview with Teodor Zvetkov, director general of Bulgarian Customs, by Austrian television correspondent Berndt Ender in Sofia; date not given; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Ender] "The Americans are writing that the Bulgarian state tolerates illegal drug smuggling. One can now read this in all the major U.S. newspapers. What has happened?"

[Zvetkov] "Yes, the Americans are writing this, but they are doing so without one single piece of data, one single fact or argument. They are writing this in the papers and, unfortunately, not only in the papers. As you know, there is an attempt by the American Congress, to carry out an intervention in the relationship between the two countries. [passage as heard] Such arguments, which are no arguments at all -- and the only thing is the American's say there are many people in Bulgaria, foreigners, who are transitting through Bulgaria or sometimes stay in Bulgaria and they know that some of these people also engage in smuggling drugs, but they say this without valid legal evidence."

[Ender] "Are all guests of Sofia's Vitosha hotel potential heroin or arms dealers?"

[Zvetkov] "Where are you staying in Sofia?"

[Ender] "At the Vitosha."

[Zvetkov] "The Vitosha is a very good hotel. You are staying at the Vitosha and you are not a smuggler. This is no argument at all. These are strange arguments, if you can even call them arguments. The Vitosha is one of the most beautiful hotels in Sofia, it is very well located and people who so desire can stay there."

[Ender] "How do you, being the head of an authoritative body, explain the reason why such details and names of people are being disseminated in the West -- details and people which, as you think, are no valid evidence."

[Zvetkov] "Well, you know the problems has a certain history. When you speak of the Americans -- we had a wonderful cooperation with the Americans beginning in 1971 and lasting for some 10 years or so."

In a DEA report the Vitosha hotel in Sofia is identified as a meeting place of drug dealers, with the support of the Bulgarians.

[Zvetkov] "After all this, all of a sudden the Americans had this new opinion concerning the people, the foreigners who live in Bulgaria and, as you are saying, these things exist, this information. Some of these people are, among other things, also involved in the drug business. But Bulgaria is a state where the rule of law is observed and we cannot undertake anything against people regardless of whether they are Bulgarians or foreigners without facts."

[Ender] "The U.S. authorities maintain that they are addressing many question to Sofia but receive no answers."

[Zvetkov] "Who told you this? Which American authorities?"

[Ender] "People who are also connected with the DEA."

[Zvetkov] "We answer all questions. We answer all the questions that it is possible to answer. But we cannot fabricate facts against these people. This is impossible in our country. And if these people are not guilty we cannot say that they are guilty."

People at the Bulgarian Finance Ministry where the section for combating smuggling is located, refer to the formerly good cooperation with the Americans. Zvetkov's counter-attack: First, we were the good guys of the Americans, now all of a sudden we are the bad guys. We know the names and the phone numbers that the Americans are keeping in their files. They wanted us to monitor telephones and to expel foreigners. But no American document contains any pertinent facts, the head of the Bulgarian anti-smuggling department states, defending his country against U.S. publications.

REAGAN LETTER 'PUSHING IN WRONG DIRECTION'

AU141312 Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 14 Sep 84

["Armament: The Unchanged Formula" -- BTA headline; by Todor Stoyanov, BTA commentator]

[Text] Sofia, September 14 -- The latest letter of President Reagan to the Senate and to the House of Representatives is yet another indication that the chief executive speaks of peace among other things, and of armament -- at the top of his voice. His principal political formula, unsurprisingly, remains the same.

In the first of his four reports on the state of NATO defence Mr Reagan calls for the manufacture of new chemical and conventional weapons. His familiar discontent with the military arsenals went beyond its present already high level with his appeal to do more than what has been done so far in this sphere.

More and updated arms: This refrain is guiding line in the president's reasoning toward a dramatic arms race under the transparent pretext of the threat from the East. This boils down to a hinted appeal to the allies to undertake another rise in military commitments.

Before Mr Reagan, Gen. Rogers, the supreme allied commander, Europe, indicated, in his usual arrogant manner, the "need for a 7 percent annual increase of military allocations for the governments of the member countries of the Atlantic Pact.

The President tried to impose on Congress and indirectly on his West European partners his absurd conclusion that despite the considerable improvements in the production of chemical weapons, the military balance between the United States and the USSR has "deteriorated". The military threat for the Atlantic pact, in his opinion, has been the same since 1975....

The logic saying that the more funds go into the arsenals, the worser things get, is a logic of permanent superarmament. In the final analysis, this is a symptom that militarism is still far away from the pressing need for gradual but steady search of possibilities to curb the interests in the interests of peace.

Mr Reagan's letter to the Senate and to the House of Representatives is pushing things in the wrong direction, this time, up the downward stairs, to insecurity and risks of a planetary catastrophe.

ECONOMIC, S&T PROTOCOLS SIGNED IN SOFIA

Chinese Economic Agreements

AU151821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Chen Muhua, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade, have signed an agreement in Sofia between the two countries' governments on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The agreement envisages development of production cooperation, including producting sharing, as well as production and technical cooperation in the joint construction of projects in both countries. An exchange of specialists and the mutual exchange of services are also provided for.

A protocol was also signed on the establishment of an Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which will be assigned the task of contributing to a steady development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and to the exchange of goods.

Nicaraguan Economic Protocol

AU151510 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Sofia, September 15 (BTA) -- The second session of the Bulgaro-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation closed here today with the signing of a protocol. The protocol provides for promoting cooperation in agriculture, mining, geological prospecting, power engineering, communications, transport, industry and trade. A number of projects are being built in Bulgaria [location as received] with Bulgarian participation.

The visit to Bulgaria of Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of planning of Nicaragua ended today. He was in Bulgaria in connection with the second session of the Bulgaro-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation.

Turkish Economic Program

AU142107 Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Turkish Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, which ended its ninth session here today adopted a long-term programme on the development of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey. The programme which the leaders of the two delegations Mr Vasil Tsanov -- Bulgarian minister of transport and Mr Abdullah Tenekeci -- minister of state of Turkey provides for the activisation of industrial cooperation for broadening contacts in the spheres of energetics and natural resources, mechanical engineering and electronics and engineering activities, etc. Special attention is being to the use of new forms of economic cooperation as well as to the foundation of joint firms, etc. [sentence as received]

The so far positive development of Bulgaro-Turkish economic cooperation has made it possible to adopt these decisions. The two delegations noted the progress in the trade between the two countries, in the cooperation in the spheres of energetics, chemistry, the light and the food industry, agriculture, transport, communications and tourism.

Netherlands Agriculture Program

AU161657 Sofia BTA in English 1632 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Plovdiv, September 16 (BTA) -- A protocol for cooperation was signed here today between the National Agro-Industrial Union (NAPS) and the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing. The document was signed by Mr. Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of NAPS, and Mr Gerrit Braks, minister of agriculture and fishing of Holland.

The document provides for the two countries to cooperate in the working out and introducing of new technologies in vegetable and flower growing, in the production of foodstuffs and of fodder, in livestock-breeding as well as in the working out of new technologies of cultivating the soil for raising its fertility. On the basis of production and technical cooperation between the two countries, the engineering activities in the construction of agricultural projects in third countries will broaden.

Closer contacts will be maintained between the Bulgarian Agricultural Academy and the Institute in Vageningen and other Dutch scientific institutions in the working out of themes of fundamental and practical nature.

Angolan Consumer Goods Exchange

AU141309 Sofia BTA in English 1127 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov received Mr Guereiro Diaz [as received], Angola's deputy minister of home trade. They discussed aspects of the further expansion of trade in consumer goods between the two countries. They gave a positive assessment of the protocol signed by Bulgaria and Angola on the exchange of consumer goods through the home trade ministries.

FILIPOV TO VISIT GDR SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER

AU111357 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA) -- Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers will make an official friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic in the second half of September at the invitation of Mr. Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

DZHUROV RETURNS FROM 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

AU141942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Our military delegation, headed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, returned from Prague tonight. The delegation was in the CSSR to participate in the "Shield-84" military exercises.

VANCHEV-LED COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION RETURNS

AU161319 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] The delegation of the Ministry of Communications led by Minister Pando Vanchev has returned from Budapest.

The delegation took part in the 14th session of the socialist countries' organization on cooperation in communications and the 26th session of CEMA's permanent commission on electricity and postal communications, which took place in Budapest from 10 to 15 September. At the session of the socialist countries' ministers of communications various matters related to mutual cooperation and improving communications, postal services, and press dissemination were discussed. The participants accepted the invitation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Communications to hold the next, the 15th, session of the organization of the socialist countries on cooperation in communications in Bulgaria in 1986.

KARAMANEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SYRIA

AU161512 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] A Bulgarian state-economic delegation led by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, departed on 16 September for the Syrian Arab Republic. The delegation will review the Damascus International Fair and will conduct talks on expanding mutual contacts in the area of consumer goods production and trade.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 8-15 SEPTEMBER

AU152015 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 8 to 15 September, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received a Polish youth delegation which visited Bulgaria on the occasion of the celebrations of the anniversary of the socialist revolution (1930 GMT 11 September).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, minister of energy and raw material resources, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a meeting at the Kozloduy nuclear plant at which the progress of work at the plant was discussed (1300 GMT 14 Sep).

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, accompanied a visiting Norwegian parliamentary delegation on a visit to Varna Okrug (1730 GMT 13 Sep).

FRG 'REVANCHISM,' U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE POLICY' LINKED

LD141515 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The highest representatives of the FRG have declared on several occasions during the past few weeks that they reject any accusations of reviving revanchism in the Federa Republic. Chancellor Helmut Kohl also spoke in the same vein in the Bundestag. The following commentary is devoted to such pronouncements: Helmut Kohl repeated once again yesterday that allegedly there is no revanchism in the FRG. Thirty-nine years after the end of World War II, we Germans have no reason to justify ourselves against propaganda tirades, he said literally. Regrettably, propaganda tirades are not the issue After all, statements made by leading representatives of the revanchists, the so-called Expellees Association, who by the way are mostly officials of clerical parties, are unequivocal. What is involved is not maintenance of folklore traditions or nostalgic memories. What is involved is the return -- to use revanchist vocabulary -- to one's homeland. More specifically what is therefore at issue is that territories in the CSSR, Poland, and the Soviet Union once again become German territories.

This is not, after all, the mere view of representatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which the West German chancellor accused of propaganda tirades. Willy Brandt, chairman of the opposition of SPD also spoke against the foreign policy line pursued by the West German Government coalition during yesterday's Bundestag debate He criticized the questioning of the postwar border in Europe, rejected as dangerous the thesis about the openness of the so-called German question, and confirmed that relations between both German states can be successfully developed only on the basis of mutual regard for sovereignty and on the basis of a policy of controlling armaments and relaxing tension.

With regard to this very point, Willy Brandt, however, pointed to a very sensitive aspect of Bonn's current policy. The fact is that one cannot fail to notice that growth of revanchist tendenices in the FRG can be observed hand-in-hand with growth in militarization of that country. Moreover the West German revanchists have particularly been lifting their heads since they received support from Washington for their demands for the annulment of the conclusions reached at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, which laid the foundations to the postwar settlement in Europe. One has to note that they have shown their gratitude above all by fully supporting, along with other right-wing circles in the FRG, the deployment and siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on West German territory. Thus they have not forgotten the speech made a year ago in Vienna by U.S. Vice President George Bush, in which he declared openly that the postwar settlement in Europe is not final.

Naturally, the American representatives do not make such important pronouncements merely for the gratification of revanchist circles in the FRG. They are an expression of Washington's aggressive policy. They are an expression of the thesis about the necessity to destroy communism as an aberration of history, as Ronald Reagan said. For this reason it came as no surprise when in a speech made in the White House on 17 August this year Ronald Reagan attacked the Yalta Agreement, and when his Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking to war veterans 3 days later, said that the United States will never accept the division of Europe. In this respect Washington and Bonn are totally in tune

RUDE PRAVO ON U.S. RULING CLASSES' ANTICOMMUNISM

LD131147 Prague CTK in English 1033 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 13 (CTK) -- The conclusion of a recent article by three U.S. politicians Averell Harriman, Clark Clifford and Marshall Shulman carried by NEW YORK TIMES, that the Reagan administration revives Dulles' policy of the 1950's, i.e. the so-called containment of communism, must be regarded as a serious warning, RUDE PRAVO said today.

The daily recalled the events of the past few weeks, showing what the course of Republicans' foreign policy will be if they win the November elections. RUDE PRAVO mentioned Ronald Reagan's speech attacking the Yalta conference and Secretary of State George Shultz telling veterans in Chicago that the United States will never accept the division of Europe. This was a direct threat to the socialist countries, the daily said.

"Therefore it is hardly surprising that influential U.S. newspapers are flooded with articles attacking socialism, playing into the hands of nationalism and revisionism, supporting revanchism," RUDE PRAVO said, adding that "the policy of 'differentiation' is only one of the varieties of anti-communism of U.S. ruling classes. The United States has been pursuing it for numerous years already. Today it strives to bring it to the perfection. Its aim is to weaken socialism, to break its unity and, in the final stage, to destroy it."

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS IRAQI INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD132212 Prague CTK in English 1830 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 13 (CKT) -- Czechoslovak Finance Minister and Chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the Permanent Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and Iraq Leopold Ler received here Thursday visiting Iraqi Minister of Light Industry Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah. The two ministers evaluated the present stage of economic cooperation and discussed the possibilities of widening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

COLONEL ASSESSES 'SHIELD-84,' U.S. STRATEGY

LD162337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] The "Shield-84" joint exercise, underway on the territory of the CSSR, represents another important milestone in the almost 30-year history of this military-political and defense grouping of fraternal socialist states. It was one of a series of measures being carried out by the Warsaw Pact member-states in accordance with its foreign policy orientation. Stepping up their military cooperation is becoming increasingly important in the face of the threat of nuclear war, which in the policy of the aggressive circles of the United States has an unmistakably clear and concrete form. The ideological, psychological, military, and material preparations for imposing U.S. domination on the whole world have achieved the kind of scale that leaves no doubt about dangerous intentions of the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies. The sharp edge of their militarist strategy is pointed primarily at the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community. It also frequently threatens other progressive democratic states, all nations, all countries, the very existence of mankind.

Washington has adopted the role of world policeman and arrogates to itself the right to use military force whenever and wherever it feels like it. It has promoted nuclear terrorism to the realm of state policy. The crusade being waged by President Reagan against socialism is not only a rhetorical war of words, it is becoming a kind of manifesto of counterrevolution under whose banner the most reactionary forces of the current class-divided world are conspiring.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries spare no effort to ensure favorable peaceful conditions for the calm and creative work of its people and nations.

They are pushing determinedly for a real change for the better in the dangerous evolution of events throughout the world, for barriers erected by imperialist policies against cooperation on an equal basis between states in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence to be eliminated. The Soviet Union is in favor of a genuine turnabout in Soviet-American relations and in the whole international situation. Countless specific proposals based on the principle of equitable negotiation, equal and indentical security, however, have not yet brought an appropriate response from the American side other than its obstinate policy of rebuff and boycott.

That is why, as Gustav Husak, general secretary oi the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, stressed at the conclusion of the "Shield-84" allied exercise, strengthening the Warsaw Pact organization, expanding economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the CEMA framework, and the unity and coordinated approach of our countries are of exceptional importance.

The current international situation means that we must pay due attention to strengthening the defense capability and consolidating the combat and political force of our armies, which are a firm and reliable guarantee of the inviolability of the borders and of the independence and safe and free peaceful development of our countries. These are the ideals which permeated all the lengthy preparations and actual course of the "Shield-84" exercise, one of the important events in the life of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. By their difficulty they provided a thorough test of the political, moral, psychological, and physical preparedness of all those taking part.

Commanders and staffs tested their strong points, but also found room for improvement in their skills in managing troops in new ways and also in exploiting the potential of modern military equipment in conditions similar to real battle. Hundreds of friendly encounters with the working people as well as the participation of our supreme party and state representatives, and the high praise accorded to those taking part all show proof of the great attention which our society pays to its most important task. that of further consolidating the defense, military and political bonds of the Warsaw Pact, which is the main barrier to adventuristic imperialist policy, and the guarantor of the peaceful work of the nations of the countries of the socialist community.

MINISTER AT FAIR CITES TRADE PROBLEMS WITH WEST

AU141447 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Josef Krska report: "To Deepen the International Division of Work: Press Conferences With Representatives of Interested Ministerial Departments Were Held in Brno During the Fair"]

[Excerpts] Brno -- The first day of the International Engineering Fair in Brno traditionally belongs to discussions between the representatives of interested ministerial departments and journalists. Yesterday's [12 September] meeting was attended by representatives of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning in the CSSR; of the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Metallurgy, and Heavy Engineering; and of the CSSR Ministries of General Engineering and Electric Engineering.

In his opening statement, Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, characterized our current foreign trade situation.

In the following discussion Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of the electric engineering industry, cited the example of unfavorable trade relations with certain capitalist countries. He said that the last year the Swiss police confiscated at an airport a case with electrotechnical parts for the CSSR. They were part of contractual deliveries.

Naturally, this caused certain problems for the enterprise which was waiting for the shipment, even though they were not unresolvable. However, this and similar acts do not make it possible to develop mutually advantageous trade. In the present situation, therefore, it is inevitable that we will be more resolute than to date in continuing development of cooperation and specialization within the CEMA framework. In this connection, minister Kubat quoted certain examples of self-sufficiency in the production of important machinery parts and equipment. Naturally, the CSSR does not want to, and also cannot, close itself against nonsocialist countries. On the contrary, it wants to develop existing cooperation -- on the basis of bilateral advantages.

The representatives of individual departments then replied to several questions on individual machines and narrower issues.

PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICIAL VIEWS SHORTCOMINGS

LD160240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1045 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Interview with Vaclav Vertelar, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Although the results and main trends seen in this year's plan fulfillment can be positively assessed, development so far has also revealed a number of persisting shortcomings. Could you summarize them?

[Vertelar] Above all, we have to assess the fulfillment of this year's plan and the development of the national economy as a whole. We cannot be satisfied with the fulfillment of only one or several indexes. I would like to say openly that I have a feeling that currently the results are again assessed -- to some extent -- primarily by rate of production growth. In this connection a so-called soft plan is mentioned. Naturally we need maximum production, but only if it is effective, if it has the necessary technical-economic standard and quality, and if the products are currently needed by the domestic or foreign market. That is, if they satisfy concrete needs of the society. And from these strict viewpoints not everything is as it should be. The plan is not being fulfilled in all of its indexes. Therefore the state plan cannot be called soft. For example in 52 percent of industrial enterprises and 65 percent of building industry enterprises, all indexes set for the assessment of the plan's fulfillment are not being fulfilled. The plan is not fulfilled at an equal rate during the year and deadlines of economic contracts are not adhered to as they should be. The growth in quality and the technical-economic standard is not sufficient for the current needs. This is manifested also in the result of foreign trade where we are not achieving prices presupposed by the plan. The [word indistinct] the supplies to home market is also lower than planned. This all shows that there are shortcomings in assortment, quality, and standard of products.

Some structural tasks of production development are not being fulfilled either. There is a greater proportion of specializations with high demands for energy and material in production and in supplies for the foreign market than was planned. Tasks for reducing consumption of fuel and power are not being fulfilled. This shows that when there is enough fuel and power, the attention given to good husbandry slackens. It must be stressed here that it is above all necessary to economize when there are enough resources to be economical about. Reserves ought to be created and this means not only fuel and power, but also fodder and other things.

To summarize: the plan must be fulfilled in all its indexes as a whole, and above all in the indexes of effectives and quality. Only then can a healthy basis be created for further dynamic development.

I must say, unfortunately, that the draft plans for 1985 for individual production-economic units and to some extent for whole sectors of the economy are not satisfactory. Shortcomings from the previous years are repeated. For example, production-economic units again considerably undervalued the expected fulfillment of this year's plan. The tasks of effectiveness and the creation of resources are not fully adhered to. The structure of production does not cover needs, especially in regard to foreign trade.

FOJTIK DISCUSSES ECONOMY, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD120142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Jan Fotjik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke today at a South Moravian ideological meeting to mark propaganda workers' day on the current tasks of ideological work, and assessed the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th Party Congress in this sphere.

He concentrated his attention on the problems of the economic policy of the party, and on the need in ideology work to contribute as much as possible to the implementation of the strategic line aimed at intensification of production, efficiency, and quality. He also spoke about the current international situation, the fight to ward off nuclear war, about the disruptive activity of anticommunist centers which attack our country and denigrate it. He stressed the importance of raising further the fighting spirit and efficiency of propaganda in all our ideological and political education work.

GOODS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA IN PRAGUE

LD121519 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A protocol was signed in Prague today between the CSSR government and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on mutual deliveries of goods and payments for 1985. The mutual exchange of goods between both countries will increase next year by 6 percent. The most important items in CSSR exports into Mongolia are diesel-aggregates; equipment, including spare parts for the light industry; medical equipment; buses, including spare parts; medicine; jewelry; office stationary; and other products. From Mongolia we import copper and tin concentrate, piecemeal [word indistinct]; cashmere, goat and camel hair; sheep wool; fur and leather clothing; and (?other) goods.

CORRECTION: VATICAN PRESSURES POLITICAL PRIESTS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Vatican Leaders Pressure Political Priests," published in the 13 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 4, line one:

...church officials have also proclaimed a similar ban vis-a-vis patriotic priests... (changing word "group" to "ban")

BRIEFS

IRON CONTRACT WITH USSR -- At the international trade enterprise Feromet exhibition a the Brno trade fair, a significant contract has just been signed with the Soviet Organization Promsyryeimport Moskva for importing raw iron for the next year. The contract is for more than Kcs900 million and was signed on the basis of a long-term agreement between the CSSR and the Soviet Union. It is therefore a result of the traditionally excellent cooperation in metallurgy. The raw iron is for our steel and casting industry. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Sep 84 LD]

HONECKER, ENTOURAGE RETURN FROM AFRICA 14 SEP

LD141128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2319 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the GDR State Council, and his entourage arrived back in the GDR in the early hours of 14 September. On their arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport they were welcomed by members of the party and state leadership.

ARMY DELEGATION MEETS MEXICAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD160046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation from the National People's Army [NVA] led by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the NVA, is in the Mexican capital for the anniversary of Mexico's independence. The delegation was received today by General Juan Arevalo Garodoqui, minister of national defense for the United Mexican States. During the talk Col Gen Fritz Streletz conveyed cordial congratulations on the country's anniversary from Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Both sides paid tribute to the development of bilateral relations and the friendly contacts between the armed forces of their countries. The delegation then laid a wreath at the memorial to independence in the center of Mexico City.

FRG REACTION TO ANDREOTTI REMARKS 'OUTRAGEOUS'

LD161513 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- It is gathered from political circles in the GDR capital that the reaction of the FRG Government to the recent statement by the Italian foreign minister on a number of topical political questions, including his statement that the existence of two German states is a reality which one cannot circumvent in politics, is regarded as an outrageous -- but for the FRG typical -- interference in the affairs of another state and its foreign policy.

Andreotti's statement about the setting in motion of dialogue and relations based on the realities between the GDR and the FRG are assessed in the political circles of the GDR capital as helpful for the return to detente and to fruitful international cooperation in the interest of securing peace.

ARREST OF CITIZEN VISITING FRG PROTESTED

LD141709 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR Permanent Mission in Bonn has protested strongly to the FRG Chancellory against an arbitrary act against a GDR citizen during a visit to the FRG and has demanded that such activities, which place a burden on holiday traffic, cease. Renaldo Berger, a GDR citizen, who recently paid a visit to the FRG, was arrested, accused of alleged "secret service activity," subjected to humiliating interrogations, and prevented from returning to the GDR as scheduled. Berger was stripped and subjected to a body search and his baggage was searched. The preparation of a curriculum vitae was demanded from him. When after several interrogations the complete groundlessness of the accusations was demonstrated, he had to be released and was able to return to the GDR.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CHEN MUHUA ARRIVES

LD161558 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Mrs Chen Muhua, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, arrived in Berlin on 16 September at the head of a government delegation. She was welcomed by Minister of Foreign Trade Horst Soelle and other GDR personalities.

S&T COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA TO IMPROVE

LD141752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1305 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- Relations between the GDR and Romania in the scientific-technological sector and in production are to be continued and deepened in line with demand and with the economic potential of the two countries, with great efficiency and to mutual advantage. This was agreed in Berlin today by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state and vice chairman of the Romanian State Planning Commission. Main focus was on joint projects -- with division of labor -- in metallurgy, the chemical industry, and engineering, greater cooperation in open-cast mining equipment, in the production of photographic lenses and selected consumer goods. The talk dealt mainly with measures for further coordinating the economic plans of both countries in the period 1986-90. Gerhard Schuerer and Ion Ceausescu said the meetings between the general secretaries of the SED and the RCP have given strong impetus to the shaping of relations between the GDR and Romania. This was reflected in the successful development of economic cooperation, on the high level of which plan coordination is based.

STOPH TALKS WITH DANISH PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER

LD150155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- Controversial international questions can only be solved through peaceful negotiations. Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and Danish Minister of Public Works Arne Melchior, who is currently on an official visit to the GDR, were in agreement on this during a talk held in Berlin today. The two politicians paid tribute to the good, consistently developing relations between the two states as a constructive contribution to international detente and the securing of peace in Europe. Willi Stoph told the Danish guest about the most important social, economic, and sociopolitical results of the 35 years of successful development in the GDR. He outlined the consistent peace policy of the GDR, which is directed at end the arms race and reducing armed forces and armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

STOPH ADDRESSES ANTIFASCIST RESISTANCE RECEPTION

LD102233 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- To mark the international memorial day for the victims of the fascist terror and combat day against fascism and imperialist war, the GDR Council of Ministers gave a reception in Berlin on Sunday evening. At the cordial meeting Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, welcomed comrades of the antifascist resistance from the GDR and representatives of foreign organizations of antifascist fighters. He conveyed to them the fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, who in his life and work was very closely linked to their struggle.

In the GDR, Willi Stoph said in his toast, the inheritance of the antifascist resistance fighters was in good hands. "True to their legacy, we are pursuing the struggle for peace as the most important task of the present time, so that mankind remains preserved from a nuclear inferno created by imperialism."

The working people were preparing with great vigor for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first state of workers and farmers on German soil, acting to strengthen their socialist fatherland and in this way making the best contribution to securing peace, Willi Stoph stressed. The GDR will continue at the side of the Soviet Union and the other alliance partners of the Warsaw Pact to make its contribution to the realization of the agreed peace policy and work consistently to reduce the danger of war and for a return to detente.

In his reply, Andre Lamy, president of the National Association of Railway Worker War Veterans (ANCAC), noted that history had taught that the struggle agianst fascism had always also been a struggle for peace. In the name of the foreign delegates, he said the fact that our comrades from the antifascist resistance stand at the head of your state gives us the certainty that you share our concern for peace, human dignity, and progress of mankind.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO INDIA -- On 29 August Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, received GDR Ambassador Heinz Birch for his farewell visit. Both sides stressed the successful development of mutual relations and agreed that the two states will continue to work to preserve world peace, limit armament, and achieve disarmament. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA -- On Wednesday Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere received GDR Ambassador Dieter Klinkert for the presentation of his credentials. Julius Nyerere praised the good level of relations between the two states and stressed the readiness to further deepen cooperation in the interest of strengthening peace, of international security and international understanding. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 84 p 4 AU]

NICARAGUAN EDUCATION DELEGATION -- On Wednesday Margot Honecker, GDR minister for education, received a delegation of leading functionaries of the Nicaraguan Ministry of Education headed by Deputy Ministers Ernesto Vallecillo and Hernan Sotelo. The visit takes place on the basis of an agreement on cooperation signed by the two education ministers in Managua in July 1984 and serves the exchange of experiences in the education sector, in particular the education of teachers and polytechnical education. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 84 p 4 AU]

PEASANTS DELEGATION IN FRG -- A delegation of the Peasant Mutual Aid Association (VdgB) of the GDR arrived for a several-day visit in Bonn at the invitation of the German Farmers Association of the FRG. The delegation, headed by Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the VdgB Central Executive Committee and member of the SED Central Committee, is returning the visit of representatives of the FRG Farmers Association. In a frank exchange of views on the situation of agriculture in the GDR and FRG with Fritz Dallmann, president of the FRG association, it was stressed that peace is the most important cause of mankind, and both sides expressed their will to constructively expand their cooperation in this spirit. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 84 p 2 AU]

SPECULATION CONTINUES ON REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING

Lomeyko Announces Talks

LD141056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] We begin our foreign news with a Moscow dispatch by Jozsef Havel. At this morning's news conference at the Soviet Foreign Ministry the Reagan-Gromyko meeting was officially announced:

[Havel] The news of the Gromyko-Reagan meeting was announced also in Moscow. Vladimir Lomeyko, first deputy of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Office, announced that President Reagan has invited to Washington Foreign Ministery Gromyko, who will arrive for the UN General Assembly session in the United States. With regard to the topics of the discussions between the two statesmen, the foreign affairs spokesman pointed out that these will be decided by the two sides. Western press reporters allege that this meeting would promote Reagan's election campaign. Lomeyko was not willing to accept this as a fact and stressed that this is a notion, if you like a speculation, which he does not wish to comment on.

With regard to Gromyko's UN speech, the foreign affairs spokesman, without going into details, said that the leader of the Soviet delegation will expound the Soviet stand relating, among other things to the deterrence of nuclear war, to the limitation of nuclear armaments, as well as to aspects of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Lomeyko emphasized that one of the main directions of the struggle for peace and security is the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons. He described it as important that those states which possess nuclear weapons should set a curb on nuclear export. The Soviet Union, he underlined, advocates that as many countries as possible should join the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, first and foremost those which are close to developing nuclear weapons. The spokesman described as especially dangerous Israel's drive to acquire nuclear weapons with American help, since this further aggravates the already explosive Middle East situation.

In response to the question: When could East-West relations improve, Lomeyko replied: when the sides have the necessary political will to recognize the new realities and to approach them in a new way. This excludes the striving for superiority, and at the same time it demands mutual respect of interests, and equality and equal security. This applies also to the disarmament discussions which McFarlane, U.S. advisor for national security, recently implied would be renewed within the shortest possible time.

Soviet, Ford Comment Viewed

LD161004 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] The meeting between the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Andrey Gromyko, and President Ronald Reagan, scheduled for 28 September, was the subject of two almost simultaneous Soviet statements. Mr Vladimir Lomeyko, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, discussed the issue at a press briefing in Moscow, while in Washington, Mr Vitaliy Kobysh, the deputy head of the Department of International Information of the Soviet Communist Party, considered the meeting in an interview with the NBC television network of the United States. Ivan Sellei comments:

[Sellei] The fact that the forthcoming meeting between President Reagan and Mr Gromyko has become a highly controversial issue of international politics is both natural and unnatural. It is natural because the relationship of the two major powers always exercised a strong influence on the fate of the world, and it is justified expectation that careful preparations are being made in both capitals.

However, considering the fact that only a few years ago high-level Soviet-American negotiations were of a routine character, it is somewhat strange that the forthcoming meeting is regarded as a sensation. The Soviet statements made it clear that the Soviet Union does not consider the meeting peculiar, and intends to use the meeting as a beginning of the resumption of the earlier dialogue. That, of course, presupposes a cooperative approach from the other side.

The Soviet statemen pointed out three aspects of Moscow's position. First, there would be no limitation on the range of subjects to be discussed. It would be up to the two politicians to decide what they want to discuss. Secondly, Mr Gromyko is expected to outline the Soviet position on key international affairs, including the efforts to prevent a nuclear war, and to limit and reduce nuclear weapons. Thirdly, the Soviet Union is not prepared to participate in any way in the presidential election campaign of the United States. As Mr Kobysh said on American television, our negotiating partner will be a major power, the United States, and Mr Gromyko will talk not with a candidate for the presidency, but the incumbent President of the United States.

Hopefully, this realistic and sober attitude will bring results. During the same television program, a former U.S. president, Mr Gerald Ford, said that the forthcoming meeting in Washington can bring about a change. He voiced the hope that it would become the first step towards wide-ranging arms control talks. And indeed, the forthcoming meeting between Mr Gromyko and Mr Reagan can prove to be a good beginning, and put an end to the abnormal conditions under which a meeting between the Soviet and American politicians can be regarded as a sensation.

For the time being, this is only a possibility, which can become a reality only if President Reagan will be ready to conduct genuine and constructive talks, and will resist the temptation to degrade the occasion into the status of a propaganda ploy in his election campaign.

Newspapers View Meeting

LD151126 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 15 Sep 84

[MTI Headline: "Hope for Dialogue -- Hungarian Papers"]

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- Saturday's Hungarian papers discuss the participation at the 39th UN General Assembly session of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, and the prospects of the Gromyko-Reagan and Gromyko-Shultz meetings.

NEPSZABADSAG the central paper of the HSWP, considers it 'regrettable' that the forthcoming meetings must be regarded as a 'sensation' as 'it used to be a practice in Soviet-American relations for years that the Soviet foreign minister attending the session of the UN General Assembly met the American President, and, as representatives of two powers that bear special responsibility for the security and peace of world, they survived bilateral and international issues.

'However, there has not been such a consultation since Reagan took office, and the present U.S. President has not met a single member of the Soviet leadership,' runs the article stressing:

'Although Moscow drew appropriate conclusions from Washington's vehement anti-Sovietism for a period of three years and the deployment of American Euromissiles, it made, keeping the interest of world peace in view, further proposals and called for measures for the detente process to revive, both [as received] in the economic, military and political fields.

'It depends on Reagan to prove whether the September 28 meeting is a sign that Washington has become more sober or whether it is a mere maneouvre to win the presidential election,' emphasizes NEPSZABADSAG.

'Hope for Dialogue', an article in MAGYAR HIRLAP, considering the topic of talks, comes to the conclusion that it could be arms limitation and reduction. 'However, there can be hardly advance in this field as it was obvious from the recent statement of Secretary of State Shultz that the White House only holds talks from a position of strength and is not ready to introduce a freeze on the testing of any weapon.

The Soviet side, on the other hand, 'expects an advance in other fields of Soviet-American relations, for instance in the economic and cultural,' stresses MAGYAR HIRLAP.

PROGRAM EXAMINES USSR-U.S., GDR-FRG RELATIONS

LD151930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] We begin "168 Hours" with foreign politics. Among recent news, the fact that Honecker and Zhivkov canceled their visits to Bonn has attracted particular attention. This was attributed to the worsening of the international situation. At the same time it was announced in New York that on the occasion of the UN General Assembly session Reagan would be meeting Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs. This will be the first occasion when the American President, who has been in office 4 years, meets a leading Soviet politician. This is particularly significant, because ever since the end of Workd War II every American president has considered it important to have a personal dialogue with Soviet leaders, with the exception of Reagan.

With this in mind, we invited our radio correspondents, Jozsef Havel in Moscow, Elemer Csak in New York, Gabor Nemes in Berlin, and Ivan Lipovec in Bonn, to join us at the microphone. Gyorgy Bulgar is in the studio here in Budapest.

[Bulgar] How is the current international situation assessed in Washington, Moscow, Berlin, and Bonn? Are we over the worst, or can the international situation deteriorate, say, until the American presidential elections?

[Havel] According to the assessment here in Moscow, the international situation is very bad and the fault for this lies with the United States. First of all, the situation is poor in the military sphere because the United States is striving for military supremacy. There are no signs whatsoever of its wanting to give up this effort for military supremacy. The situation is also poor in the political sphere because the United States wants to negotiate from a position of strength. Well, one cannot negotiate from a position of strength, one can only dictate from a position of strength. As far as Moscow is concerned, such negotiations cannot be entered into. The situation is also poor in the economic sphere because American policy is characterized by embargoes and discrimination. The question asked in Moscow is how this differs from an economic war.

[Bulgar] So, Jozsef Havel clearly regards the present Soviet-American relationship as poor. Yet, the picture is not all that unambiguous. After all, it was also announced during the course of the week that the USSR could buy more U.S. grain than the volume fixed in the earlier agreement.

[Csak] Yes, indeed, the USSR may buy exactly 10 million metric tons more than the earlier fixed limit. But this brings us to the essence of the argument discussed here, in the United States, in Washington and New York. Moreover, I need not stress that this argument is very intense as we are approaching the end of the election campaign. It is very hard to determine what has changed in reality and what has changed merely in words. Applying this to the relationship between the two superpowers, I am inclined to say that the only material proof of an improvement in the situation is Ronald Reagan's promise to increase the limit by 10 million metric tons. However, even this promise is addressed not primarily to the USSR. After all, as far as I know, the USSR regularly buys grain from more than one country, precisely to ensure it is not dependent on oscillations in American politics. Rather, the increase was to ensure that the American farmers, who are dissatisfied with Reagan, vote for him in the presidential elections.

An additional positive aspect is the fact that Gromyko will be allowed into the United States and will meet Shultz and Reagan. In my view, this is not an unusual event except to the extent that last year no talks could be held. At the same time it is to be feared -- and this concern is being expressed by quite a few people here -- that talks alone will be quite sufficient for Reagan's purposes in the period before the elections, because then he can no longer be criticized for being the only American president not to meet a leading Soviet politician. If the talks produce no results, it can ce said that the Soviets have been inflexible.

[Bulgar] So, in your view, the meeting in itself does not represent any change?

[Csak] That's right, and it is all the more so because leading American politicians have already made it clear -- though I don't know, as it is always hard to estimate, just how much of that is tactics -- that they will not bring new initiatives to the talks. Their purpose, as they put it, is to bring about better understanding and the establishment of a working relationship. Well, my American colleagues have rather indiscreetly asked both Reagan and McFarlane, the National Security Council adviser, why it occurred to the President to establish good relations during the last month before the elections. Perhaps he is just trying to change the image of the cowboy shooting from the hip. Well, in answer Reagan said, without batting an eye, that he wanted to prove to Gromyko that no one had anything to fear from America.

However, the fact that electoral considerations play a major part in this is indicated by Reagan's disregard for the rules of protocol by announcing, as head of state, at a special press conference that he would be meeting Gromyko. True, Gromyko is no ordinary foreign minister, yet it is not customary to hold a press conference just to make such an announcement.

[Bulgar] Our Moscow and New York correspondents have set the framework for our discussion, indicating that East-West relations depend, basically, on Soviet-American relations. However, what in general, is the assessment in the center of Europe -- in the two German states -- of the East-West relationship and its latest developments? Have we reached the nadir, or can there be any more unexpected events which may worsen matters even more?

[Lipovecz] Well, the atmosphere here in Bonn is one of disappointment. The politicians and staff of the government parties are disappointed. After all, they hoped that with the visits of Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov, planned for September, they could clearly refute the points being made both at home and abroad that high-level diplomatic contacts in East-West relations had reached a stalemate. However, the Social-Democrats are also disappointed. They hoped that even before the American presidential elections there would be a bit of light here in Europe which would allow the conslusion that East-West relations are not frozen in a state of virtual cold war. Responsible politicians here in the FRG have realized that without the appropriate cultivation and maintenance of Soviet-American relations at a certain level, the smaller or medium-sized West and East European countries also cannot make such progress in their relations. Or, as Willy Brandt and Hans-Jochen Vogel put it for the benefit of their own government, the FRG must realize that it cannot maintain good lasting relations with the East European countries by ignoring or going against the USSR.

[Nemes] I believe that, from the outset, there have not been any illusions in Berlin, at least not illusions of the kind heard in Bonn. The GDR took account of the worsening of the international situation from the very beginning, and when it began this policy about 18 months ago, it declared the intention was to keep damage at a minimum level. This has been, if you like, a pessimistic approach from the very beginning. However, there has been an endeavor to get maximum benefit out of this, and it has not put a stop to some kind of a desire for initiatives in the field of foreign politics.

It may sound strange, coming as it does from Berlin now, but I feel, in spite of all the negative phenomena and setbacks, that the smaller countries -- and by this I mean the GDR and, to some extent, the FRG -- now have some weight as far as their activities are concerned. This is certainly not decisive yet as a trend, but it is definitely worthy of attention. Moreover, if what I am saying is right, I should call attention to what happened last year when Honecker canceled his earlier planned visit and on that occasion it was clearly not part of the framework of the world political situation. Nevertheless, it was not followed by a real cooling of relations between the two countries. On the contrary, it was then that rapprochement really got underway at the lower levels, and at these lower levels relations continue to be maintained. All this does not mean that the cancellation of the visit does not represent a serious setback.

[Bulgar] Clearly, East-West relations are presently cool or, as some would say, even cold. However, what are the political and economic interests at work behind all this? Would these interests point to a lasting coolness in East-West relations, or can it be assumed from these very same interests that isolation will be replaced, sooner or later, by cooperation?

[Csak] I would attempt from New York, from the American point of view, merely to indicate a few points by listing them. I would restrict myself to indicating what may promote the resumption of talks, what is for or against these talks. So, briefly, first of all, both superpowers know that the gunpowder keg situation cannot be maintained without danger. In my view, pressure from world public opinion will be strong enough in this direction to halt the arms race. Second, if reelected, Reagan will perhaps not be compelled to more than live up to his conservative credentials and continuously prove his anti-Sovietism for the right. Third, the American budget deficit will sooner or later rebound and something will have to be done to reduce it. Since this deficit has developed primarily as a result of arms buildup, the administration will surely have to reduce it.

What goes against all this? First of all, I would mention a line of thinking. The wave which we refer to as the American society's drift to the right is continuing, and there is no sign of when it may end. This is the endeavor that the United States can once again bask in the light of its former glory as the world's leading power. Second, big arms programs are underway; the so-called modernization will last until almost the end of the century. Third, something already mentioned -- the continuation or discontinuation of talks between the two superpowers -- has become such a prestige issue; they are so far from each other and there is such a lack of trust that, in my view, the two superpowers have a long way to go before substantive agreements can be reached.

FRG REPORTEDLY PROTESTS ANDREOTTI REMARKS

LD142222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] According to reports, the FRG is waiting for an explanation from Italy about today's remarks by Foreign Minister Andreotti on the German question. The Italian foreign minister stated, the most unequivocally so far from among the leaders of NATO member-states, that the borders formed after World War II are inviolable. He criticized West German revanchism, emphasizing that there are two Germanies, and this must remain so in the future. The Italian ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Bonn this afternoon, and it is presumed that the FRG Government's disapproval was expressed. By the way, the Bonn government spokesman told journalists that Andreotti's statements were not useful.

ACZEL RETURNS AFTER VISIT TO CUBA 6-13 SEP

LD151807 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, paid an official friendly visit to Cuba from September 6 to 13 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

Gyorgy Aczel met Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and reviewed with him questions of mutual interest and the development of the two parties' contracts.

During his visit Gyorgy Aczel met also Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Committee and vice-president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, Armando Hart, member of the PC and minister of culture, and Antonio Perez Herrero and Jesus Montane, alternate members of the PC and secretaries of the CC.

At the meetings, that took place in a friendly atmosphere, the parties exchanged views on the experiences of the development of the two countries and ideological aims of the two parties. They reviewed some principal issues of the international situation and discussed topical questions of science and culture.

Gyorgy Aczel visited several cultural institutes and held discussions with Cuban writers and artists.

Gyorgy Aczel was seen off at the airport of Havana by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Antonio Perez Herrero. He arrived in Budapest on Saturday.

MARJAI, OBODOWSKI AT S&T COOPERATION MEETING

LD152243 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- On September 15 Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai held discussions with Polish Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Polish section of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

At the cordial working meeting the deputy premiers reviewed topical questions of bilateral economic cooperation and established with satisfaction that trade continues to develop dynamically and turnover is expected to exceed a thousand million roubles by the end of the year. Barter agreements have also been signed to expand mutual deliveries. The deputy premiers assessed the results of construction, assembly and industrial services Polish workers carried out in Hungary and determined future aims. The parties established that the competent organizations of the two countries have taken important steps towards realization of cooperation in bus-building. Much attention was paid to the question of Hungarian grain deliveries in return for Polish materials under a long-term agreement.

[Warsaw International Service in English at 1200 GMT on 15 Sep 84 adds: "The development of contacts in the auto, electronic and engineering industries was discussed. Both sides expressed the interest in Poland's participation in the modernization and expansion of the Hungarian power and mining industries."]

It was decided to promote Hungarian tourism to Poland. Janusz Obodowski who spent some of his holidays in Hungary, left Budapest on Saturday [15 September].

BORBANDI SIGNS DOCUMENT ON MONGOLIA TALKS

LD152315 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, first deputy chairman of the Monglian Council of Ministers, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Mongolian inter-governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scienctific Cooperation, signed a closing document of their discussions in Ulaanbaatar.

They examined how far the implementation of the resolutions made at the meeting of the heads of state of the two countries in June this year has advanced and appointed further tasks. The traditional cooperation in water management continues between the two countries and by way of an important milestone in geological prospecting and mining cooperation the chairmen of the cooperation committee signed an agreement on the development of tungsten deposits in Mongolia. It was stated that bilateral trade was developing well.

Deputy Foreign Ministers Otto Herkner and Nadmid Bavuu signed the 1985 protocol of trade and payments that envisages 20 per cent increase over this year's turnover.

Janos Borbandi met Jambyn Batmonh, general secetary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Hungarian delegation returned to Hungary Saturday.

NETHERLANDS PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER TALKS

LD150916 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Budagpest, September 14 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Dutch People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, which visited Hungary under H.T.M. Nijpels, leader of the party's faction in the second chamber, left Hungary Friday.

The delegation, which was invited by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), held talks with a PPF delegation, headed by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, and was informed on the work and targets of Hungarian People's Front movement.

Discussing international affairs the parties emphasized the importance of steps serving the stabilization of peace and ponted out that the deepening of cooperation between European peoples is particularly important in the present tense international situation.

The delegation met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, Gyula Horn, head of department at the HSWP CC, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs and Istvan Torok, state secretary of foreign trade.

URBAN RETURNS FROM CEMA TRANSPORT SESSION

LD142133 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Transport Lajos Urban held talks in Moscow and attended the 71st session of the CMEA Standing Committee for Cooperation in Transport on September 12-14.

The Hungarian minister held discussions with Soviet ministers of railways, civil aviations, marine navigation and transport construction and reviewed with them topical questions of bilateral cooperation. Joint measures were decided to further expand contacts, with special regard to the transport bearings of foreign trade. Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Miners, met Lajos Urban.

The Hungarian minister of transport returned to Budapest Friday.

USSR SCIENCE DELEGATES NOTE COOPERATION, DEPART

LD142053 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- A Soviet delegation, headed by Vladimir Kudinov, deputy chairman of the Scientific and Technical State Committee, visited Hungary from September 10 to 13, on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first Hungarian-Soviet technical and scientific cooperation agreement. Kudinov met Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, and Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. The delegation left Hungary Friday.

MAROTHY-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

LD170859 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] A Budapest MSZMP delegation headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, left for Moscow. Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest council, is also in the delegation.

KOROM, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ETHIOPIA

LD160312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] The Hungarian MSZMP and state delegation led by Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, which took part in the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and the festivities of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, arrived home from Ethiopia. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who was elected general secretary of the WPE, had received Mihaly Korom.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS AT BUDAPEST FAIR OPENING

LD150144 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) — The 80th Budapest International Fair, the autumn exhibition of consumer goods, opened Friday morning, with exhibitors from 40 countries.

Present were Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and several members of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers. Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly, Janusz Obodowski, vice-chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, heads of several diplomatic missions and the representatives of foreign exhibitors also attended the opening ceremony. Zoltan Szepvolgyi, president of the Budapest Municipal Council, addressed the opening ceremony.

BRIEFS

KOREAN DELEGATION VISITS -- Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Industrial and Technical Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by General Secretary Kim Chol Ho, arrived in Budapest on a friendly visit Tuesday on the invitation of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies (MTESZ). General Secretary Janos Toth informed the delegation of the work of the federation, and cooperation possibilities. The delegation is to take part in the work of the 3rd symposium for nuclear technology at Paks, meet the representatives of member societies, and visit some county organizations of MTESZ. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 11 Sep 84 LD]

CHINESE SCHOLARS ARRIVE -- Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences a delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by Deputy General Secretary Hu Youchang arrived in Budapest Thursday. Talks are to be held on contacts of the two academies and sciencific cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 13 Sep 84 LD]

ENVOY TO FRG LEAVES -- Bonn, September 12 (MTI) -- Richard von Weizsacker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, met on a farewell Wednesday Peter Kovari, outgoing ambassador of Hungary to the FRG. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 13 Sep 84 LD]

REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING; POSSIBLE RESULTS VIEWED

LD142347 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From the "World Panorama" program presented by Jerzy Malczynski and Jan Gadomski]

[Text] [Gadomski] The meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, announced for the end of September, is the subject of much comment. There is a lack of concrete news on the subjects of the talks, but there is much gossip and speculation. It covers the full range of possibilities, from forecasting a conciliatory detente in U.S.-USSR relations, to proclaiming an unavoidable and forced change of policy by one side or the other in the present political confrontation.

[Malczynski] However, some say the Soviet Union has decided on this meeting in order to prove once again to the world in general and to the American public opinion in particular its desire for peaceful and negotiated solutions of all disputed matters. The majority of serious American commentators say, however, that Ronald Reagan neither wants nor can change the policy of armaments and confrontation because it arises both from ideological assumptions of the extreme American right which he represents, and from concrete material interests of groups which support Reagan.

[Gadomski] The right believes in victory over socialism, and the policy of armaments is very profitable for big capital and the huge arms industry. So, why does Ronald Reagan want to meet Andrey Gromyko? Here is our Washington correspondent:

This is Maksymilian Berezowski speaking from Washington. It has been said on American television that U.S. public opinion is clearly moving in the direction of agreements with the USSR on limiting nuclear armaments. It is a considerable difference compared with the mood of last year, a chief commentator of the NBC network said. That is why the Americans have some hopes concerning the Reagan-Gromyko talks announced for 28 September. But will these hopes be realized?

There are contradictory views on this subject; many observers are not too optimistic. For example, they point out that the Pentagon and many presidential advisers are still against the limitation of armaments, including in space, because they rely on American advantages. On the other hand, it is known that without their readiness for concessions and compromise, the talks will be pointless.

At present there is a dispute at a high government level about what Reagan should produce at the meeting with Gromyko. Should it be only a cosmetic exercise for election purposes or, as today's WASHINGTON POST suggests, a proposal which would testify to an understanding of the significance of the meeting. The publicity and propaganda elements play a very important role within the Reagan administration. Announcing Minister Gromyko's arrival in Washington, President Reagan gave the assurance that he does not want to harm the Soviet Union. But on the eve of this declaration he again attacked the Yalta Agreement and Soviet policy. Therefore, those assurances cannot be taken seriously.

THOUSANDS ATTEND MASS FOR 'REGIME OPPONENTS'

AU170725 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0705 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw -- Yesterday evening thousands of the Polish faithful honored the leading opponents of the regime in a mass in the capital.

During the service for those interned under martial law, the two founding members of the Social Self-Defense Committee, Kuron and Michnik, were especially honored. The priest of the Warsaw steelworks, Popieluszko, was named "honorary chaplain of the working people." In his sermon, Father Sikorski called upon the government to ensure human rights.

VISITORS TO HUNGER-STRIKING ACTIVIST ARRESTED

NC161351 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Police arrested six people who visited the hunger-striking union activist Kazimierz Switon Saturday in Katowice, southern Poland, a local trade union source said today. Mr Switon, 53, has been fasting since August 31 to obtain official authorisation to set up "Catholic trade unions." The source said that he was "weaker but still in good physical shape", and determined to continue his fast.

The six, including two women, came from Cracow and Gdansk. They were arrested on leaving Mr Switon's apartment and taken to the central police station for identity checks.

Mr Switon, a co-founder of the independent trade union movement in Poland in 1978, has had his telephone cut off since he began his hunger strike. Several appeals by him calling on fellow Poles to set up "circles of Catholic workers" in factories and parishes have had no response as yet.

EX-SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL CAUTIONED ON ACTIVITIES

LD151411 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] [no dateline as received] The Poznan Voivodship Prosecutor's Office has held a cautionary interview with Janusz Palubicki [former chairman of Wielkopolska Region Solidarity Provisional Board] after it was found that following his conditional, early release from a penitentiary institution, he had not given up activities that could consequently breach the legal order and public peace. He was cautioned that should he continue activities of that kind, it could bring about the withdrawal of the benefits of early release.

PRESIDIUM REVIEWS DRAFT LAWS, RELIGIOUS POLICY

AU131149 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- The Government Press Office reports that on 10 September, the Government Presidium familiarized itself with a report on the state of the readiness of draft executory laws on the small-scale production draft law. The Government Presidium stated that the advanced state of these drafts warrants the submission to the Sejm of the small-scale production draft law, which was adopted at a session of the Council of Ministers.

The Government Presidium then discussed the draft law on the annual premiums financed by the plant fund for paying premiums to the state employees of organizational units. The draft law, which does not pertain to state enterprises, was agreed upon with certain trade union federations for workers of the nonmaterial sphere and is in accordance with the 23 June 1973 law on the principles of creating a plant fund for the payment of premiums and with this law's executory regulations, as well as with the changes introduced by the economic reform.

The law does not change the enforced principles for setting up a plant premium fund. However, it does define the principles governing the payment of an annual premium from this fund.

The Government Presidium also discussed the Council of Ministers' draft decree on this law. The decree defines the premiums and benefits that will constitute the basis for calculating the amounts to be awarded. The decisions contained in the decree concern the workers of plants that had the right to create a plant premium fund on the day that this law was first enforced.

The Government Presidium became acquainted with a report on the results of consultations on a new concept of collective work agreements. The consultations began in January 1984. and spanned the nationwide registered trade union organizations. Up to now, 15 trade union organizations have presented their positions on this. The consultation results indicate that the majority of trade unions accept the need for new legislative regulation in this area. The degree to which plants differ on various issues concerning collective work agreements is very varied and still does not allow us to make a full and unequivocal general assessment of the trade union's position on this.

The Government Presidium recommended that that minister of labor, wages, and social affairs continue consultations with the trade unions, in agreement with the minister of trade union affairs, and that they present their results to the Council of Ministers.

In the next point of its agenda, the Government Presidium familiarized itself with a report on the implementation of the state's policy on religion. The Government Presidium recommended the active continuation of this policy, based on the principles enforced in the PPR Constitution.

The Government Presidium adopted two executive law drafts on the law on the energy economy.

The Council of Ministers issued a draft decree on tasks and authority of the main state organizations and enterprises within the framework of the energy economy. The possibility of influencing the economy with fuels and energy occurs mainly at the investment drafting stage as well as within the process of utilizing energy-linked equipment. Influencing the drafting process should protect the national economy from excessive energy intensiveness. The draft decree anticipates that the commitment to use technological equipment that burns less fuel and energy than others per unit must be developed.

The Council of Ministers' draft decree on the detailed extent and way in which the main inspector of the energy economy and the regional inspectors work, defines the main inspector's duties in creating the right conditions for the rational management of our fuels and energy, as well as the initiation of research work to improve and develop the energy economy on a nationwide level.

The Government Presidium adopted the Council of Ministers' draft decree defining the detailed principles governing the awarding of the honorary "Meritorious Culture Activist" distinctions. This distinction will be awarded to social activists who have earned it particularly for their work in disseminating culture, to distinguished cultural workers, and to other people of merit in the field of art and culture.

The Government Presidium adopted the Council of Ministers' draft decree on the National Treasury's satisfying certain claims made by workers to state enterprises following their closure or insolvency, claims which can be dealt with on the basis of the recently passed law on the improvement of the state enterprise economy and its insolvency.

The adopted decree aims to prevent socially undesirable situations that could arise as a result of this kind of insolvency decision. The National Treasury will deal with workers' claims that have not been satisfactorily settled as a result of the depletion of the bankrupt enterprise's funds.

The Government Presidium familiarized itself with the assumptions of the review and assessment made of the cadres in the state administration and in state and socialized organizational units.

LOPATKA ON PRESIDIUM'S DISCUSSION OF RELIGION

AU131147 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Sep 84 p 2

[Krzysztof Potrzebnicki report: "A. Lopatka on Religious Policy -- Meeting Journalists"]

[Text] Seeing that it is desirable to continue the present religious policy, the Government Presidium is aware of the need to boost the activity of the state and of the social and political organizations concerned with this policy, said Minister Adam Lopatka head of the Office for Religious Affairs, when commenting on the Government Presidium's discussion about the implementation of religious policy. He was addressing a meeting with domestic press, radio, and television journalists.

This implementation covers the period between 1980 and now, A. Lopatka said, adding that the Government Presidium studied reports on the future of religious policy, including the intentions of the Catholic Church and other churches and religious associations.

The Government Presidium, he continued, asked for the drawing up of a long-term program for political activities in the field of religion. This program, being a development of constitutional principles, will respond to the programmatic intentions of the Catholic Church and other churches and religious associations.

The evaluation of relations between the state and churches other than the Roman Catholic is, as always, positive, because these are normal relations and nothing endangers their correntness and continuation.

During its debates, A. Lopatka said, the Government Presidium stressed the commitment of the Catholic Church to the task of moderating various extremist tendencies and actions that have asserted themselves in the past few years. It was agreed that the evaluation of state-church relations made less than a year ago by the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and, especially, by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates are still valid.

Referring to the most recent events in state-church relations, A. Lopatka said that the Catholic Church had taken a neutral position vis-a-vis the elections because it regarded them as a political event, which it should well leave alone. However, it is a fact that an overwhelming majority of bishops and a large number of the clergy did not vote, which means that the clergy's participation in the election was much lower than in all previous elections. The impression is that this conduct denoted a boycott of, rather than participation in, the elections.

The amnesty has been another event in the past few months. The Catholic Church has received it with satisfaction. The amnesty enabled the primate to speak of progress in national agreement in his 28 August homily in Jasna Gora. We evaluate this homily, A. Loptaka said, as consistent with the activities of the government. We are just as positive in evaluating the primate's homily at Jasna Gora on 15 August, which dealt with Polish-German relations.

We take the view, A. Lopatka stressed, that the policy of dialogue with the Catholic Church continues to produce results, even though it is difficult. We will continue this policy and expect that a summit meeting will take place this fall. The Commission for Cooperation Between the Government and the Episcopate will also resume its work soon.

The Government Presidium also evaluated the course of religious pilgrimages, a special phenomenon in Poland. We have noted that the number of pilgrims traveling to local sanctuaries, mainly those devoted to St Mary, and for Jasna Gora, is increasing. New centers for organizing pilgrimages have also appeared. Young people participate in pilgrimages in large numbers. The state authorities and the Episcopate, A. Lopatka continued, have made efforts to reduce or eliminate unfavorable political manifestations accompanying pilgrimages. We think that progress has been made in this regard, but it is not as great as we had expected, judging by the fact that the state authorities and the Episcopate have made great efforts in this direction. We expect that the Catholic Church leadership will cooperate on this task. Exploiting religion and religious places for domestic and international political goals discredits religion and is unfavorable to the Catholic Church.

Answering questions put by journalists, A. Lopatka said that the government's evaluation of the implementation of religious policy was not dictated by any extraordinary considerations and that the government had planned such an evaluation for some time.

During the session of the Government Presidium, various events that create irritation in state-church relations were cited, including the practice of using churches for political activities, and the conflicts arising from the lay character of schools. The Government Presidium discussed these events as phenomena that are at odds with the rules of the Constitution and law.

We have noticed that these events are decreasing, A. Lopatka said, but their scope is great enough not to be overlooked. He also stressed that the faithful continue to send more and more letters to the authorities, expressing disapproval of the conduct of some of their priests. They write that they go to church to pray and not to listen to exacerbating speeches that are full of hatred.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL ON NEED FOR MARKET EQUILIBRIUM

LD120922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] A plenary session of the Consultative Economic Council, which discussed a draft review of the annual central plan assumptions for 1985, has taken place at the Council of Ministers. Here is Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the council:

[Begin recording] It is gratifying, at least the forecast is. The Planning Commission has taken a daring position, which in the text of these assumptions is called option one, that is, instead of becoming reconciled to the permanent race between prices, wages, incomes and expenditures, making a very big move -- which is not a solution -- toward halting this race, so that next year we may have a lower wage increase indicator and a lower cost of living indicator. This is a policy which is daring, pertinent, and difficult. We have concentrated on supporting the commission's main thesis, at the same time indicating what should be done for this fine intention to be accomplished. [end recording]

Everybody and every mechanism should take part in restoring the market equilibrium.

[Begin Bobrowski recording] Yes, all of the system's mechanisms and all economic sectors. This requires a bolder approach to wages, to wage regulation to slowing down their growth; a bold and more pertinent, although all in all a more cautious prices policy; slowing down investment projects the right way, that is not at the expense of the best ones but at the expense of those that go dragging on for years and lead to large investments and commitments while only giving production in the distant future, and also extending this to the foreign trade sector, so that the foreign trade policy should also pay attention to the question of equilibrium. I am not listing everything, but this is almost everything. Anyway, these are the most important blocks: wages, various incomes outside remuneration, investment projects, and foreign trade -- everything subordinated to one difficult aim. [end recording]

CRIMES, REMANDING OF AMNESTIED PERSONS REPORTED

AU131235 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "They Have Ignored the Benefit of the Amnesty -- They Will Return to Prison"]

[Text] Up to and including 10 September, prosecutors all over the country waived criminal proceedings in respect to almost 42,000 people. Some 3,835 persons have been released from custody to which they had previously been assigned.

Last week the number of persons rose who had benefited from the amnesty in various ways but who had committed crimes, often very shortly after their release from prison or custody. So far prosecutors have commenced criminal proceedings against 488 such persons, 442 of whom have been placed in custody.

Here are some examples:

The regional prosecutor in Kluczbork (Opole Voivodship) placed Slawomir Kolotyla in custody. Thanks to the amnesty, Kolotyla had been released earlier from custody, to which he had been assigned on suspicion of burglary. Criminal investigations into his case had also been discontinued. However, soon afterward he carried out four burglaries involving theft of private property.

Leszek Nozykowski was released from prison, where he had been sent after being convicted of rape. But then he committed burglary, involving public property worth about Z50,000. The regional prosecutor in Biskupiec (Olsztyn Voivodship) remanded him to custody.

Kazimierz Wasiak was released from prison on 31 July. Under the terms of the amnesty, the court waived the remainder of his prison sentence for rape. On 5 September, Wasiak committed a similar crime. This time his victim was a 49-year-old women. By the decision of the regional prosecutor in Bytow (Slupsk Voivodship), the criminal was remanded to custody.

Thanks to the amnesty, criminal proceedings had been waived in respect of Eugeniusz Kubek, who had been suspected of mistreating his family. However, he failed to appreciate this. This time, the regional prosecutor in Nowa Sol (Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodship) remanded him in custody, accusing him of the same crime.

Cases where people who had been amnestied have returned to crime include numerous thefts of public and private property committed in an impertinent manner.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Gorywoda Talks With Baybakov

LD142148 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, is staying in Poland. Polish-Soviet plenary talks began at the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. They were chaired by the deputy premiers and heads of the central planning bodies of Poland and the Soviet Union, Manfred Gorywoda and Nikolay Baybakov. The talks concerned coordination of socioeconomic development plans of both states for the years 1986-1990 and perspective plans until 1995. Particular attention was paid during the meeting to delivery of raw materials from the Soviet Union, and to defining directions of development of particular branches of the Polish industry specializing in export to the Soviet Union. The significance of cooperation with the Soviet partner in the process of modernization of Polish manufacturing potential was emphasized.

The decisions adopted during the last summit meeting of the CEMA countries, and the Long-Term Program of Cooperation Until the Year 2000 signed in May of the current year by the leaders of both states set the base for the talks which took place today.

Baybakov at Katowice Steelworks

LD152147 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Two new important investment projects are being constructed at Katowice steelworks with considerable aid from the Soviet Union: the coking plant and the department for heat treatment of rails.

Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, was acquainted today with the construction progress. The Soviet guest was accompanied by Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Messner, Manfred Gorywoda, and Zbigniew Szalajda. As he ended his tour of the steelworks, Nikolay Baybakov said:

[Begin Baybakov recording in Russian with superimposed translation] I am pleasantly impressed after today's visit. In my view colossal changes have taken place here. We did well when we tackled the problem of mutual cooperation in the construction of new projects in this gigantic combine several years ago. [end recording]

Baybakov Meets With Jaruzelski

LD162243 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Talks on the coordinations of the plans of Poland and the Soviet Union have ended in Warsaw. Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, who was taking part in the talks, said in a statement for PAP that during the talks attention was paid not only to cooperation between planning bodies and ministries but also to advantages arising from direct links between enterprises. Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywodo, head of the Polish delegation, emphasized the particular significance of the search of solutions for speeding up technical progress, particularly in regard to increasing delivery of machines and equipment needed for the modernization of our production potential.

Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov was received by Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES 13 SEP

LD131423 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12 -- Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Nicaragua Tomas Borge Martinez arrived in Poland today for an official visit of friendship at the invitation of Poland's minister of internal affairs. At the Warsaw international airport, the Nicaraguan guest was greeted by PUWP CC alternate Political Bureau member, Polish Minister of Internal Affairs, General Czeslaw Kiszczak.

Visits to Olsztyn, Gdynia

LD152312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior of Nicaragua, paid a visit to the Stomil Motor Vehicle Tire Works in Olsztyn. The guests familiarized themselves with the work of various sections of the plant and with the results of the work done. A meeting with the Stomil work force's representatives was also held.

Touching on the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan nation for freedom and social justice and on Nicaragua's striving to strenghten its revolutionary gains, Minister of Internal Affairs Czeslaw Kiszczak stressed that Polish society felt complete solidarity with the Nicaraguan Republic, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Minister Tomas Borge Martinez outlined the history of Nicaraguans' struggle against the Somoza regime. Today, he said, the young Republic finds itself compelled to fight in defense of the revolution against domestic reaction and, at the same time, to carry on with the undeclared war against the United States. We will never forget the all-round help which the socialist countries hastened to render to Nicaragua.

Yesterday the Nicaraguan guest paid a visit to Gdansk Voivodship, where he saw the Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia and had a meeting with the representatives of the work force, the party, union and self-management aktiv. He also saw the Gdansk old city and [word indistinct] of the former Stutthof concentration camp.

OLSZOWSKI ARRIVES IN HAVANA ON 3-DAY VISIT

For reportage on the visit of Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 17 September Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ENDS TALKS

LD150503 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, Egypt's deputy foreign minister, has ended his official visit to Poland. He was invited by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During talks with representatives from our political life, the current state of bilateral relations and the potential for further developing Polish-Egyptian cooperation in various areas was examined.

The need was also emphasized for stepping up efforts to eliminate causes of tension in international relations. The role of the UN in peacefully settling international problems was also stressed, as was the necessity of working on confidence- and security-building measures throughout the world.

COMMITTEE CRITICIZES FOREIGN TRADE PERFORMANCE

LD141226 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 13 -- Polish foreign trade and maritime economy performance, seen in the context of the economic reform's provisions, was the topic number one at a meeting of the Sejm (parliamentary) Committee for Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries and Maritime Economy here today.

The conclusions to be drawn out of the deputies' discussion virtually boil down to the statement carried in the committee's draft opinion. In the light of the relatively good results obtained, also the evaluation of the applied economic measures and instruments could be expected to be good. But the committee strongly objected that no structural transformations can be noticed in exports as yet.

The possibilities to increase hard currency influx by way of stepping up sales of raw and primary materials have already run exhausted. Production and export of highly processed goods is the only available back-up but it still remains underexploited.

Any considerable increase in exports of these goods would require concentration of stimuli and priorities on the processing industries. The to-date methods of control and management to not secure such a concentration.

It also remains unclear which industries will be developed towards an ability to meet the export needs and which cannot expect similar development, while it is not advisable to count on automatic changes in the strucuture of production and export because of the shortage of requisite means in factories and ministries.

Therefore, one can agree with the view represented by the Foreign Trade Ministry that the problem refers to the state's economic policy rather than to economic instruments used for exports enhancement. Even if factories -- as economic units -- are noticing some effects of the pro-export stimuli, their workers can hardly do so, if at all.

BRIEFS

FORESTRY DELEGATION TO USSR -- A Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry delegation led by Minister Waldemar Kozlowski has paid a visit to the USSR. The delegation held talks with officials in the State Committee on Forestry devoted to bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation. Particular attention was paid to the problems of improving forest productivity and longevity and of protecting the forests against harmful industrial effects. Minister Kozlowski also had talks with officials from the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry devoted to cooperation in the area of timber acquisition, the timber industry, and wood-derived boards and pulp and paper industry. Minister Kozlowski also familiarized himself with the international exhibition of machines and equipment for the timber and forestry industry and pulp and paper industry, currently taking place in Moscow. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU VISIT TO TIMIS COUNTY CONTINUES

Timisoara Work Units Toured

AU141617 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1459 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/9/1984 -- On September 14 in the morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu continued his working visit to major industrial and learning units in Timisoara Municipality, Timis County.

Economic questions were analysed, regarding the further industrial development of Timis County, in accordance with the special long-term programmes for the economy as a whole. Central in the head of state's dialogue with working people's collectivities, representatives of local party and state bodies, of ministries were questions related to the further reduction of raw and subsidiary materials, energy and fuels consumptions, the improvement of production and work organization, the lowering of production expenses, the growth of the efficiency of the whole economic activity.

The first unit to be visited was the mechanical enterprise of Timisoara. The visit proceeded to the mining-equipment manufacturing section, the assembly line for mechanized cylinders used for face [as received] support in mining exploitations and the metallurgical-equipment manufacturing section.

At the electrical-measurement apparatus manufacturing enterprise, one of the first economic units on the new industrial platform of Timisoara Municipality, the RCP general secretary examined the concerns of that collectivity for expanding and diversifying production, miniaturizing and electronizing the products in accordance with the latest technical achievements.

The visit then proceeded to the Electrotimis industrial high school, on the industrial platform to the south-west of Timisoara Municipality, where aspects were shown of the organization of laboratories and production workships. The visit also went to the exhibition of the achievements of gymnasium and high-school education in Timis County.

Taking place on the eve of the opening of the 1984-1985 academic year, the working visit occasioned a wide-ranging analysis of the way in which the school-going youth is being trained for work and life and a fine integration is being ensured of education with research and production. Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the "Exhibition of the Economic Achievements of Timis County", a significant synthesis of the great accomplishments made in that part of the country in the years of socialism. President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Timis County continues.

Ceausescu Speaks at Rally

AU151215 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0805 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at rally to open the new academic year in Timisoara, on 15 September -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I have the great pleasure of extending warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, participants in this big mass rally, and to all inhabitants of Timisoara and Timis County. [cheers, chants]

We are visiting Timisoara on the occasion of the opening of the 1984-85 academic year. From this big mass rally, I would like to extend to all pupils, students, and teaching staff in Timisoara and throughout the country, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself, warmest congratulations on this occasion and the wish to attain increasingly better results in the entire educational system during the new academic year and to elevate the higher education in our country onto new peaks, in accordance with the requirements of Romania's present stage of development. [cheers, chants]

We also paid a working visit here in the days preceding the opening of the new academic year; we awarded three agricultural farms, which attained a yield of 8,000 kg wheat per hectare, the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. One of these farms is Topolovatul Mare Collective Farm in Timis County; the other two cooperatives, Ogorul and Steagul Rosu, are in the Pecica commune in Arad County. As I said at the meetings with the peasantry of the two counties, this achievement of 8,000 kg wheat per hectare is proof of the great potential of our socialist agriculture and of the prospects to implement expediently the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress concerning the new agrarian revolution. This new agrarian revolution should profoundly change the agricultural aspect in Romania's new development stage; it should ensure rich yields in all fields and should create conditions to increase the contribution made by agriculture to promoting the country's overall development and ensuring proper supplies of necessary commodities to the people. From this big mass rally, I would again like to congratulate the three respective units and all our peasantry for the results obtained this year in agriculture and I urge all the peasantry to obtain increasingly greater crops and ensure that next year increasingly more units receive the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. [cheers, chants]

We also visited certain industrial units. As a matter of fact, I am well acquainted with the work and activity of the Timisoara working people and their results this year in fulfilling plan provisions in all fields of activity. We have gained good impressions from our visit and have noted with great satisfaction that the Timisoara working collectives are concerned with elevating the quality level of production, further raising labor productivity and economic efficiency, and ensuring the commendable implementation of plan provisions for this year and the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan.

Generally speaking, Timisoara has attained good results and can boast a certain overfulfillment of plan provisions, which guarantees the fulfillment of the entire 1984 plan and the expedient transition to fulfilling the provisions of the last year of the 5-year plan. From this big mass rally, I would like to congratulate the workers, intelligentsia, and technicians in all Timisoara units and Timis County for their results so far and I wish them increasingly better results in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

On the whole, we expediently fulfulled the this year's plan for the first 8 months and even attained a certain surplus, something that guarantees the fulfillment of the 1984 plan and the commendable attainment of the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan. Therefore, from this big mass rally in Timisoara, I would like to extend to the workers class, technicians, engineers, and intelligentsia in all sectors congratulations for results attained and wishes for new successes in implementing plan provisions and ensuring our fatherland's socioeconomic development. [cheers, chants]

As you well know, during the current 5-year plan, we had to overcome certain difficulties which I discussed on several occasions; due to firm action taken by all working people in implementing the party policy, we managed to overcome many of these difficulties and, on the whole, we have attained good results in the fatherland's socioeconomic development.

On this basis, we were also able to apply measures to increase the wages of all categories of working people; this wage increase amounted to 6 percent, with an appropriate increase in pensions. This new measure to raise the people's living standard is the result of our party's consistent policy to generally develop the forces of production, to raise the overall level of our fatherland's development, to increase the national wealth and income, and, on this basis, to promote overall development and the material and intellectual well-being of the people, the supreme goal of our party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

With all of our achievements so far, we have to take resolute action to unswervingly implement the 5-year plan provisions in all fields in order to raise the quality and technical level of production, increase labor productivity and economic efficiency, strongly develop the material base, and reduce material and production costs -- this being a sure guarantee for our fatherland's elevation onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. At the same time, we must further pay particular attention to extending our international cooperation and foreign trade activity, as an important element of our cooperation with all states, regardless of social system, and an important factor for promoting our socialist fatherland's socioeconomic development. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, now, at the opening of the new academic year, we can assert proudly that one of the great achievements of our people and party is the strong development of all grades of education. In the years of socialism, we have set up a modern educational system which today encompasses more than 25 percent of the country's population and ensures the proper training of all our youth as well as the necessary personnel for all fields of activity. We can undoubtedly state that, if we had not achieved these important results in education and not attained this revolution, so to say, in changing the Romanian educational system, we would not have been able to attain the other achievements in the fatherland's socioeconomic development. On the basis of modern education, research, and science, we were able to achieve great revolutionary changes in Romania. The future of our fatherland's development, the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society, and the transition to communism cannot be ensured unless they are based on modern education and a high level of science and knowledge in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

We have visited two higher education units, the Agronomical Institute, the Polytechnical Institute, as well as an industrial secondary school. On this occasion, too, we noted with much satisfaction the concerns with and results in closely linking education with production and science, as well as the concerns particularly with increasing the participation of higher education in scientific research activity, in closer cooperation with research institutes and production units. Indeed, we have a sound material base in our entire education and a good base in our higher education system. I believe that -- with this technical-material base, with our cadres in the educational system, and with our overall level of professional and scientific know-how -- we can be optimistic about the development prospects of Romanian education and about the unflinching implementation of the tasks set by the party and people to continuously increase the role of education in the entire socioeconomic development.

Dear comrades and friends, as I have already mentioned, without strongly raising the overall professional and scientific-technology level, we cannot appropriately resolve the great problems included in the party program and build the most advanced society in the world. Everything we have achieved so far is the result of work. Work is the decisive element in our society's development; it is actually the decisive element in the development of any society.

But work itself is in a continuous process of change -- from simple to complex work based on high-level science, which must be studied and mastered, and based on high technologies, and top professional and technical know-how. Therefore, we should base our efforts on complex work and everything that it implies and link work with science and culture, as a key basis for development, with a revolutionary spirit and communist education, and with a revolutionary attitude in work and in all fields. Now, at the opening of the new academic year, I must emphasize that the revolutionary process of renewing the Romanian society and building communism presupposes profound changes in all fields of activity. We have attained quite a lot, but we still have a long distance to cover. Our goals can only be attained by continuously upholding and developing the revolutionary spirit in work, science, culture and life. Far from having completed the process of revolutionary struggle, it has actually acquired new scope; consequently, our fatherland's youth must strive to master and act in a revolutionary spirit. The construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism in Romania presupposes revolutionary action and devotion on behalf of all citizens of our fatherland. I urge all our heroic youth to do everything to conquer the highest peaks of progress, technology, science, and overall human knowledge, to act as revolutionaries, and be ready to do everything for the fatherland and people, for the well-being and happiness of our nation, for Romania's independence and sovereignty, and for peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

On the opening of the new academic year, I would like to again mention the particularly important role played by the educational cadres, beginning with instructors, teachers, and professors in secondary education, and the role played by the educational cadres in higher education, beginning with assistants up to the university professor. All of them bear a great patriotic responsibility in raising and educating the young generation, in fashioning our fatherland youth in work and life, work which includes both science and culture, because they, too, are an aspect of the creative work carried out by each people. We must give priority to work, work, and work again, and to the love for constantly creating new material and cultural assets; we must give priority to the desire to surpass oneself. It has given me great pleasure to note -- at an exhibition in the school I visited yesterday -- the children's concern with and their desire to become acquainted with and produce new things in various fields of activity. This trend and this concern must become a basic characteristic of Romanian education. We must instill into our children love for work in all areas, especially in areas required by our socialist society in keeping with the division of labor as a result of our general development.

Work in agriculture is by no means of lesser significance than work in the electronics field. In fact, in many respects it is more important, because at stake are not only yields of 8,000 kg or 20,000 kg of corn; what is at stake is being knowledgable in the field of biology and mastering the secrets of plants and nature. This requires a high level of agriculture and a high level of knowledge from our agricultural workers. The division of labor, indeed, requires specialization in various fields, but in each field it requires knowledge and revolutionary action to master scientific achievements and new discoveries, for only thus can one act in a revolutionary spirit. He who is satisfied with what he has achieved cannot be a revolutionary in any field. Only he who is constantly looking for what is new and he who is desirous of knowledge in the fields of science, culture, work, agriculture, electronics and other sectors, as well as in the field of politics, and only he who is interested in promoting what is new, only he will be a true revolutionary. [cheers, chants]

I must stress that asking all educational cadres to educate our children and the young people in a revolutionary spirit, first and foremost requires that they themselves should always act as revolutionaries and struggle to improve their knowledge and to introduce what is new, so as to succeed in this way to fulfill their noble and honorable mission toward youth, toward the future of our people. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally, I want to express the conviction that all our educational cadres at all levels will act so that they will honorably fulfill their mission and role in our society and that they will do all they can to resolutely implement the party policy of improving knowledge and of fashioning the revolutionary awareness of the new man -- the builder of socialism. I wish you, dear comrade professors, teachers, and all cadres in our education, increasingly greater successes in your activity. [cheers, chants]

In this honorable activity of great responsibility aimed at fashioning the young generation with a revolutionary spirit, a particular role is also played by the youth revolutionary organizations, beginning with the falcons of the Fatherland, the Pioneers organization, the Union of Communist Youth, and the student associations. They must carry out their political-educational activity by giving priority to education and to improving the level of knowledge of children and youth who should learn, learn, and learn again. They should ensure a revolutionary spirit throughout our education, and should see to it that the dialectical-materialist and historic concept of the world and life constitute a characteristic feature of the overall political-educational activity and of all our education. It is necessary for the youth revolutionary organizations -- I would like to make special mention of the Union of Commonist Youth -- to perfect and improve their overall political-educational activity, so that together with education they will play an important role in fashioning the young generation, in preparing the future of our socialist nation -- the builder of communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

I would also like to stress the important role played by the party organizations throughout our educational system, as well as the role by the city, communal, and county organizations in resolutely implementing the party policy in education as well. This also requires improving and perfecting the activity carried out by the party organizations which must, and I believe can, fulfill their role of leading political force appropriately in all fields only to the extent to which the results in education -- I am referring to the organizations in education -- are meeting the requirements set by the party and our socialist society, and by the current development stage of Romania. We have powerful youth and party organizations, and I am convinced that they will know how to appropriately fulfill their highly responsible tasks. This is why, from this big rally, I want to wish the youth and party organizations successes in their overall activity, so that they will fulfill their important role in our society and in our education. [cheers, chants]

I have spoken about those who are playing an important role in our education. However, I would now like to speak directly to our children and young people. You, dear friends, children, and young people, you are the ones who must do all you can to acquire the latest knowledge in all areas, so that you will be able to be tomorrow's reliable builders of socialism, good workers, good technicians, good engineers, good professors, and good scientists in all areas. You must never forget that you must constantly acquire the best of everything human knowledge has created, everything that is new in science and technology; you must constantly be guided by the revolutionary dialectical-materialist and historic concept and by the fact that you must always struggle for improving your knowledge, for new discoveries; you must always keep in mind the scientific, dialectical-materialist thesis according to which there are no things that cannot be known; there are only known unknown things. There is no limit to knowledge. The possibility of making new discoveries in all areas has not been exhausted. Thus, in acting in a revolutionary spirit, you must do all you can so that tomorrow you will be able to make new technological discoveries and solve further secrets of nature and of human knowledge in general. Only thus will you be able to constantly be revolutionaries and only thus will you fulfill your mission in our society -- to raise our fatherland onto higher and higher peaks and to keep the spirit of revolutionary struggle alive, which is the guarantee for elevating Romania to the communist society. [cheers, chants]

We have wonderful young people, our party and state are doing all they can to create the best possible conditions for the education, life, and work of our youth. Dear comrades and friends, you must always value the struggle waged by your parents, by your predecessors; you must value the work of your parents and you must never forget that in all your activity you must act as true patriots, as true sons of a country that has won its freedom through struggle, and that is determined to do all it can to ensure our nation's freedom and independence, and a dignified place among equal nations throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally, I would like to urge the children and young people in our fatherland to register increasingly better results in the new school year and increasingly better results at the end of this year -- the summer of 1985 -- so that you will be able to show results that are a reason for pride for your parents, our society, and for our party. I want to congratulate you and wish you increasingly greater successes, dear friends, children, and young people. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we are opening the new school year in our fatherland under particularly serious international conditions. Proceeding from the constant and consistent concern of our party and country to ensure peaceful work conditions for our people, and for all people in the world, Romania has acted and consistently acts to surmount the current serious problems in the international situation and, primarily to stop the arms race, and to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

We believe that in the current stage, the problem of peace is a decisive factor for the entire world and for our people. [cheers, chants] We act particularly to halt the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and the consequent countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union; we act toward the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States to achieve an agreement on the complete elimination of the medium-range missiles and finally of all nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration that the huge amount of nuclear weapons stockpiled are capable of destroying the world several times over, we believe that there can be no justification for continuing the production of and experimentation with new nuclear weapons. When each side -- both the United States and the Soviet Union -- is able to destroy the world ten times over, one can no longer pose the issue that a few hundred missiles more or less can affect the balance of forces between the two sides. It is necessary to proceed with great responsibility to defend the peoples' interests and those of all mankind, to halt the production of new nuclear weapons, and to eliminate existing ones. This is in keeping with the interests of civilization and all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

The countries on the territory of which the new medium-range missiles are deployed have assumed a great responsibility toward their own peole and toward all peoples in Europe. Therefore, we believe that all European countries and peoples should unite their efforts and participate directly in achieving understanding on halting the deployment of new missiles and on destroying existing ones. The very existence of Europe is at stake, the existence of the continent that has given so much to civilization. We must do all we can to save Europe and the world, and ensure life, the supreme right to existence, and peace.

We generally advocate developing new relations based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for each people's right to free development, without any outside interference.

We believe that it is necessary for us to do all we can -- and we will act with great determination -- so that positive results are achieved in Stockholm at the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. We also act to develop cooperation and friendship in the Balkans and to turn this area into an area without nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases. We also advocate such zones in Europe and other parts of the world. With great satisfaction, I would like to mention that a powerful peace movement is developing in Europe and in various parts of the world. Many cities and even states have decided to declare themselves nuclear-free zones or states. This extensive peace movement of the peoples has already registered important results. Therefore, we are firmly convinced that by united actions and with greater determination, the peace movement, the progressive forces, and peoples everywhere can halt the dangerous trend of events, and can ensure disarmament and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

As far as we are concerned, Romania is firmly determined to extensively develop, in the future as in the past, relations with all states, regardless of social system. We will strongly expand cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily our neighbors, the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries, and all states, regardless of social system. We are firmly determined to actively participate in and contribute to the triumph of reason and new international relations based on equality, and to the creation of a new and better world of equality, justice, and brotherhood among all nations. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we are opening the new academic year shortly after the 40th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation and 2 months before the 13th party congress, which will set forth new guidelines and prospects for Romania's development until 1990 and 2000. The directives of the 13th RCP Congress were published, so you are familiar with their provisions. I would just like to mention that the provisions included in these documents are based on achievements to date and on the fact that Romania has reached such a stage of development that it can realistically aim at a higher one and at becoming a comprehensively developed country by the year 2000, with a standard of living, from the material, intellectual, and all other aspects, that meets the requirements of a free and strongly developed people, from both a physical and intellectual point of view, and which is building communism. [cheers, chants]

We have wonderful revolutionary prospects ahead of us. Therefore, I again stress that, on the basis of these wonderful prospects, our education should aim at training the young generation to be able to implement and enjoy these wonderful prospects for our nation. I would like to express the conviction that all our people will resolutely work, under the leadership of the party, to implement the directives and programs for the socialist and communist development of Romania. [cheers, chants]

Since we are in Timisoara, I would like to stress in conclusion that I am convinced the Timisoara working people will work so as to conlude the 5-year plan with increasingly better results and to act and make an increasingly important contribution toward implementing the directives and decisions to be adopted by the 13th RCP Congress. [cheers, chants]

I also hope that all teaching staff, youth, and children in all levels of education will do everything to commendably fulfill the great tasks incumbent upon them in the overall development of our education and again, dear Timisoara comrades, I wish you increasingly greater success in the new academic year. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I wish you and all Timisoara working people ever greater successes and much health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Ceausescu Returns to Bucharest

AU151723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1624 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/9/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, attended together with Elena Ceausescu the festivities in Timisoara on September 15 marking the inauguration of the 1984-1985 school year. Attending were also Emil Bobu, Ion Ursu, Silviu Curticeanu, Nicu Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's presence at the opening of the school year became a tradition, highlighting the valuation bestowed by the RCP and the Romanian state on school as a factor of culture and civilization, the special attention they show for the multilateral training of the country's young generation for work and life.

The Romanian education has steadily developed, especially in the last two decades, turning into one of the primordial factors of training young people with a broad horizon of knowledge and understanding, with an advanced attitude toward work and life, with a powerful revolutionary, patriotic spirit. The number of pupils and students stands now at over 5.6 million, the total school-going population being 3.2 times bigger than in 1938-1939 and accounting for 25.1 percent of the country's population. [Words indistinct] equal and free -- of -- charge access is ensured to all children of the country to the highest grades of education. In the spirit of the RCP policy regarding the provision of better conditions for the accomplishment and affirmation of human personality, the strengthening of the brotherhood of all working people, irrespective of nationality, Romania has now 3,130 learning units with tuition in the mother-tongues of the nationalities, which means 10.7 percent of the total school units. The RCP general secretary returned to Bucharest the same day.

DANUBIAN COUNTRIES' MEETING DISCUSSES POLLUTION

AU151655 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1622 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/9/1984 -- Sponsored by the Romanian Government, the sixth meeting of experts from Danubian countries for the preparation of a conference on the Danube's management, took place in Bucharest, over September 10-14, 1984. The participating delegations adopted, in a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding, a draft Bucharest Declaration on the cooperation of Danubian states in the Danube's management and mostly on the protection of the Danube against pollution.

The declaration contains the basic principles of the cooperation of all Danubian states in the Danube's management and the measures to be undertaken to rationally use the river and to prevent and combat pollution. The participating delegations agreed to convene the conference of the Danubian countries, in Bucharest, in 1985, to sign the above mentioned declaration.

LC TO ESTABLISH RESPONSIBILITY FOR IDNINA STRIKE

LD142139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 14 Sep 84

["Kratovo: Dialogue and Work" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Kratovo, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- The end of the work stoppage at the Idnina factory in Kratovo, if one is to judge by the workers' meeting yesterday, is the result of the plebiscitary support given by all the workers to the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium's attitudes and assessments. This will enable work to go on during the dialogue on the causes and consequences of the measures introduced by the temporary management, which were the cause of the 58-day work stoppage, instead of "negotiating" with the workers whose search for their self-management rights had, until yesterday, been confined to the factory's park area.

But deciding that they should return to work and that every unjustified absence from work should be punished by dismissal, Idnina workers have enabled the working group of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, whose daily presence of Kratovo will continue, to put into effect the very concrete conclusions of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. This will make it possible to establish the responsibility -- personal and collective.

The Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium's announced that its readiness to ensure the normalization of the situation in the municipality on the basis of its operational programs is supported by the leaderships of all sociopolitical organizations, the Macedonian Assembly, and the Macedonian Executive Council.

The lesson of and message from the strike in Idnina and the state of affairs in Kratovo, in which the work stoppage is only one part of the confusing mosaic which conceals the struggle for power and group-property motives, no longer call for analysis but for concrete action. Because in the view of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, the strike was the result of the relations in the municipality, all the sociopolitical subjects in the municipality consequently bear a part of the blame, which will -- and this is the most logical thing to do -- be apportioned in the LC.

As stated by Koco Bitoljanu, a member of the working group of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, it was the LC which identified the basic shortcomings. What was done by the basic LC organization in Idnina by adopting a very concrete program of action consisting of 10 points, will now also have to be done by the municipal committee, which has thus far not yet been able to find enough strength to take a critical look at its own "contribution" to this affair.

The president of the municipal assembly executive council yesterday literally told the workers that the body he heads was also truly to blame for the "affair" and that it would consequently be called to account. No one will be able to evade responsibility, because all the attitudes, assessments, and proposed solutions lay stress on the resolve to eliminate all the causes of the "affair" and prevent the "Kratovo affair" from being the potential source of a new "affair."

There is much work to do in Kratovo over the coming days and weeks and numerous political actions will take place, because it is certain that problems accumulated over the years cannot be resolved instantly. It is important to note that the local LC organization in the Idnina factory will be the arbiter in any possible disputes between the workers of Idnina and the temporary management. This decision was suggested by the workers themselves.

All the workers in Idnina arrived for work on time this morning, went to their factory halls, and started producing honestones, emery paper, and sand paper.

FRG DEBATE ON RELATIONS STOPPED HONECKER VISIT

LD161844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 16 Sep 84

[By Milenko Babic]

[Text] Bonn, September 16 (TANJUG) -- The government and the opposition today continued a heated debate in West Germany caused by the cancellation of a visit by East German leader Erich Honecker. The debate is throwing more light on the real causes of this "minor breakdown" in the intra-German dialogue.

In a radio interview, Social-Democratic official Egon Bahr, onetime ex-Chancellor Willie Brandt's chief negotiator with Moscow and its allies on "eastern treaties", assessed as acceptable the so-called "Gera conditions" set by Honecker back in 1980. In the same radio interview, however, Bahr was energetically opposed by Christian-Democratic State Minister for Foreign Affairs Alois Mertes.

Bahr stated that the common border on the Elbe should run along the middle of the river (the government insists on the East German bank), that the espionage centre in Salzgittar should be closed down and that Bonn should "respect" the statehood of the German Democratic Republic. He also said that the 1970 treaty with Poland established the border on the Odra and Nysa as permanent.

Mertes, however, reiterated that the border on the Odra and Nysa could be finally established "only through a peace treaty with a re-united Germany". He also rejected the "respect" for the statehood of the German Democratic Republic (Bonn aspires to represent all Germans) and a border on the Elbe which would run along mid-river.

It seems that the Bahr-Mertes duel indicates the real background of the cancellation of Honecker's visit. Honecker did not get any guarantees of these vital questions of intra-German [word indistinct] even coming up for discussion, let alone of an agreement being reached on them with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

FEC COMMISSION DISCUSSES PROPOSED PLANNING LAW

LD151327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council's [FEC] Commission for the Implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization held a session in Belgrade yesterday chaired by Milka Planinc. Among other things, the session discussed working documents for the draft of the proposed law on the principles of the planning system and social plan of Yugoslavia. In the commission's view, the process of drafting the law should start with the workers in associated labor organizations independently planning their own development, taking economic laws into consideration, of course. It was stressed in this connection, that income must be on the basis on which to plan the socioeconomic position of associated labor and that of direct participants in production.

Medium-term development plans would incorporate in their framework the future development of our country while planning documents, to be worked out annually, would define economic policy measures to ensure that tasks and goals laid down in the plans are implemented.

In addition, economic policy measures would stimulate the development of individual sectors and activities considered to have top priority.

It was also stressed that Yugoslavia's development plan should also incorporate the country's plan of overall social development during a certain period, based on the interdependence of interests of economic and other subjects. During the discussion emphasis was laid on the importance of those plans, worked out by work organizations, that would be based on reciprocity of relations and links among organizations of associated labor. It was also stressed that if better and more efficient planning is to be achieved, all subjects must make more use of scientific knowledge. It was agreed that the system of social planning should be simplified as much as possible and freed from excessive standardization. It was concluded that the working group of the FEC should prepare as soon as possible and on the basis of proposals and suggestions, a draft of the proposed law on the principles of the system of social planning and social development of Yugoslavia.

SPILJAK ON RECENT RELIGIOUS EVENTS, CHURCH CLAIMS

LD162057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the village of Zamarija today, the people of Zumberak, famed for its uprising, and of a part of Slovenia marked in a worthy manner the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Zumberak shock brigade. Mika Spiljak, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, addressed the people and veterans of this famed partisan unit.

Having pointed out that the people of Zumberak made a significant contribution to the national liberation struggle, Spiljak recalled that throughout the war the people of Zumberak extended great assistance to the fighters of the National Liberation Army and partisan detachments -- here practically on Zagreb's doorstep.

Spiljak devoted a considerable part of his speech to our achievements in the country's socialist construction and he illustrated this with numerous facts. Such a speedy and powerful development demanded, of course, that we incur debts, and we have incurred debts However, although we received those credits under very favorable terms, today we have to repay them under very unfavorable terms.

Despite this, we are repaying our debts on time and regularly, and this has contributed much to our world prestige. This is precisely the reason why our negotiations with the IMF and banks have proceeded so positively.

The president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium went on to speak about our country's current foreign political juncture, and he stressed that our country, consisten with Tito's peace policy was also active in the Nonaligned Movement, at the same time wants good relations with both the East and West.

We are also trying, Spiljak added, to have good relations with our neighbors, and on the whole we have normal diplomatic, economic and other relations with all of them. Things are a bit difficult with Albania -- they are trying to interfere, they are trying to plot from inside, but we shall survive this too. Greater people have tried and failed. Enver Hoxha and his policy will also fail.

Dealing with the recent religious manifestations in Croatia, Mika Spiljak, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, said: "You have seen that two significant religious events have taken place recently, which have attracted certain attention along with a considerable number of different commentaries and conjectures.

"This refers to the opening of the Orthodox Church in Jasenovac and the Congress of the Catholic Church in Marija Bistrica. The churches themselves and the organizers had been preparing for several years, and they had given great publicity to these two events. This publicity and the activity concerned with the organization of these two events, along with numerous conjectures, has also raised a major question in a section of the public -- what will the attitude of the organs of the authorities and of society be toward these events. This all the more so on account of there having been some indications that these manifestations, apart from the purely religious act, were being partly directed toward a confrontation with our socialist society, its organs and its policy.

"It is known that in the high church hierarchy, in particular of the Catholic Church, a number of statements and speeches were made that contained radical tones aimed at confrontation than at normal relations with society. It could thus have been expected that during the religious celebrations various warriors would emerge with political provocations against our society as a whole and against the people.

"It should, however, be placed on the record that the organizers of these two gatherings nevertheless took every step to avoid such political provocations, and if any did take place they were completely insignificant.

"Regarding society and the organs of the authorities, the point of departure was that the participants in these manifestations were citizens and working people of our country who regularly work in their jobs, in the village or the town, in local communities and other self-managing organs. Society has therefore made every effort, of course, within the framework of its possibilities, to facilitate their transport to the venues of these celebrations in order that they, as believers, could meet their religious needs.

"It is thus entirely normal that these citizens and participants in these two religious manifestations applauded and welcomed equally the acknowledgement which the church officials addressed to the organs of the authorities for the well-organized transport and their own church dignitaries.

"Of course, everything that was said at these manifestations, in particular in Marija Bistrica, and especially how everything that was said will be further interpreted and conveyed among the public, all this demands a detailed analysis. But already several trends that are very dubious and unacceptable may be noted. I will mention only a few.

"For example, the Catholic press announced very proudly and enthusiastically that 400,000 people gathered in Marija Bastrica, and stressed in particular that this was the largest gathering ever in Croatia. Some other papers said that there were only 100,000. Traffic organs, who fairly accurately count all the means of transportation and people on foot, said reliably that there were 170,000 participants in Marija Bistrica. What purpose does the giving of such an unrealistic figure of 400,000 serve? In all likelihood, it was in order to be able to say that this was the largest gathering in Croatia, a gathering which was organized by the Catholic Church.

"Or, what does it mean to stress in most of the speeches made in Marija Bistrica that the Catholic Church is the only representative of Croats? This was asserted and underlined in all the speeches, even in the speech by the cardinal of Vienna who attended as the respresentative of the Vatican. The bishop from Slovakia also said this most directly and without beating about the bush when he stated 'When you cease being Catholics -- you will also cease being Croatians.' This means, that all of us who are not Catholics or who do not believe in this, are not Croatians. This means usurping rights which they do not have and cannot have.

"Throughout history the Catholic Church in Croatia had many opportunities to work for Croatdom and the Croatian people, and it did not always do this as it should have. At times of foreign occupation and domination and at the time of the peasant rebellions against the landed gentry, various landowners and others, when Bishop Draskovic passed judgment on the Croatian, Matija Gubec, and his peasant rebels at the time of World War II when they could have demonstrated that they were on the side of the Croatians but they did not, they were on the other side. All this was the right circumstances and grounds to defend Croatians and Croatdom. On which side was the church hierarchy at that time? Our people have never forgotten this and never will forget it! (Applause)

"When in the course of the struggle the Croatian people took their own fate into their hands and established their self-managing socialist society, when they need not ask any kind of outside power, the hierarchy of the Catholic Church imposes itself as the only real guardian of Croatdom. This is simply too much. (Applause and shouts of 'True, true')

"Another similar thing is the constantly emphasized thesis at the time of the congress in Marija Bistrica that only the church can provide the right moral upbringing. I stress -- only. And furthermore, that all the evils and vices of this world are the result of the church's not having enough influence on moral upbringing. We must remember that until the liberation of this country, of Croatia and Yugoslavia, the church exercised a dominant influence in the upbringing of the young, it provided upbringing in schools, it had everything concerning education under its control. Were there no moral deformations and deviations when the church really played the main role in education? I must remind those responsible in the Catholic Church that the young people who belonged to the crusading organization and whom the church had in fact been educating, joined the Ustashe in large numbers, with all that the Ustasha organization meant for our people. Is this moral upbringing?

"Hence, the theses that only the church can provide the moral education for the young aim at something else -- they want to say that socialist society cannot provide this. So the thesis that only the church can provide the right moral upbringing is politically very clear but unacceptable. It is not advisable to accuse others of monopoly and yet fight for one's own monopoly, which the church is now trying to do. The church has enough scope and responsibilities. With more good will and tolerance we shall live a long time and cooperate even better next to one another and with one another, and it would be a good thing if the church gave some thought to this," Mika Spiljak said at the end of his speech.

PRISTINA COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ALBANIAN DOGMA

LD150801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pristina, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- World economic interdependence and the need for the broadest cooperation between various countries, regardless of social and political systems, today represents an imperative which marks international political and economic relations.

Official Tirana has so far not wanted to grasp this need. In its latest issue the paper ZERI I POPULLIT writes from well-known ultraleft and dogmatic positions, characteristic of the official ideology of the AWP, about the draft law on the changes and supplements to the law on foreign investments in organizations of associated labor in our country. ZERI I POPULLIT again attacks Yugoslavia's social self-management by interfering in affairs which are the exclusive concern of the working class and of the equal nations and nationalities of our country. According to ZERI I POPULLIT the new law on foreign investments represents "the collapse of socialist self-management." It is not our aim, says the commentary carried by Pristina radio and television in its information programs this evening, to carry on polemics with ZERI I POPULLIT about what socialist self-management as the theory and practice of constructing socialism in general is, as well as a sociopolitical autochthonous system of development of Yugoslavia. Because, as is known, ZERI I POPULLIT not only cannot but does not and must not understand the democratic and humane essence of self-managing relations in production and in social relations as a whole. The laymen also know full well that the main aim of cooperation between national economies is to deepen the international division of labor and achieve greater production, more rational use of the means of production, and increase employment. In a nutshell -- a speedier economic development.

Regarding our law on foreign investments, by invoking Lenin, ZERI I POPULLIT blindly operates in line with Stalin's dogmas. Let us recall: Lenin demanded that relations with more developed capitalist countries be expanded and that foreign capital be invested in the Soviet economy. Our law on investment of foreign resources is also in this spirit and if Tirana considers it to be a betrayal of the ideals of socialism, then, according to this logic, Lenin himself betrayed socialism.

Experience shows that new and more progressive relations in the international economy cannot be implemented with the policy of isolationism and economic and political autarchy, as is the case with Albania. In fact, with such an orientation, the Albanian leadership actually channels the water onto the water mill of imperialist and colonialist forces which, by using isolationism, protectionism and regionalization, aim to preserve the status quo in the world economy.

With its policy of openness toward the world and with its most developed forms of economic and political cooperation with various countries, Yugoslavia has reached a high level of technical-technological development of production forces and participation in the international division of labor. What testifies to this is not only the level of material well-being of our workers and citizens, but also the level of finished goods which we export as well as the success of our enterprises all over the world against very strong competition.

Albania, however, loyal to its autarchy and in conditions of the lowest level of technical-technological development of production forces in Europe -- whether it wants or not -- is indirectly subjected to exploitation by imperialism through, on one hand, diktats on the foreign market and through being emptied of unfinished or semifinished resources on the other.

Conscious of where such autarchy leads, we have opted for socialist self-management and comprehensive international cooperation. We consider this to be the only way which guarantees not only our future but which has also proven to be the strongest guarantee of independence, sovereignty and dynamic development of socialist self-managing, Tito's Yugoslavia, the Pristina radio and television commentary stressed.

ALBANIA INCLUDED IN CHESS TOURNEY PARTICIPANTS

LD151136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0942 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Skopje, September 15 (TANJUG) -- Chess players from Albania will take part in the Balkan chess tournament to be held from October 3 to 12 in Skopje, Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Five chess federations -- Romanian, Turkish, Greek, Bulgarian and Yugoslav -- have earlier announced their participation.

In a telegram to the Yugoslav Chess Federation, the Albanian Chess Organization also confirms that the chief arbiter to the Balkan tournament has been chosen since, as previously agreed, it is Albania's turn to provide the chief arbiter. After several years of absence Albania will in this way again participate in a Balkan chess tournament.

MOJSOV, STOJANOVIC RETURN FROM ETHIOPIAN VISITS

LD141722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav state Presidency member Lazar Mojsov returned here today (Friday) from Addis Ababa where he attended the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of Ethiopia's revolution.

League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Nikola Stojanovic, who headed the Yugoslav LCY delegation to the Workers Party of Ethiopia Founding Congress, returned together with Mojsov.

During the stay in Addis Ababa, the Yugoslav officials conferred with Lt.-Col. Mengistu and other high-ranking Ethiopian state and party officials on current international problems and on the promotion of bilateral relations. Lazar Mojsov also had a number of contacts with foreign statesmen attending the anniversary celebrations in Addis Ababa.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV

Sukrija to Zhivkov

LD092219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram of cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and himself to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on the occasion of the jubilee celebrations marking 9 September, the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It is stressed in the telegram that the working people of Bulgaria are observing this important jubilee in the light of major results which, led by the BCP, they have achieved in the material and cultural development of their country. The telegram also expresses a desire for further successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the BCP and also between the two socialist neighboring countries in the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, peace, equality, international cooperation, social progress and socialism.

Djuranovic to Zhivkov

LD090317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0605 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, cordially congratulating him on the occasion of the 40th jubilee anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In the telegram, good wishes are expressed for the future prosperity of the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the country's socialist construction. The importance of constantly promoting Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and cooperation on the principles of good-neighborliness is stressed in the telegram.

Planinc to Filipov

AU120843 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of Bulgarian national day, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with wishes for the further progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and development of relations between the two countries on the principles of good-neighborliness.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS LAWS ON RADIO SFRY, QUAKE RELIEF

LD132325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade [no date as received] -- The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today held its first meeting since the summer recess. Under the chairmanship of Molivoje Stijovic, delegates heard a report submitted by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, on the long-term social plan for Yugoslavia for the period from 1985 to 1995 and, in the case of certain spheres of the economy, up to the year 2000.

The chamber adopted two laws: one on the total amount of funds for the financing of the program of building and modernizing Radio Yugoslavia and one on the revaluation of the funds provided by the republics and the provinces in 1983 for the elimination of the consequences of the 1979 earthquake in Montenegro.

Following the coordination of views between the republics and the provinces on ways of establishing the total amounts for the financing of the program of building and modernizing Radio Yugoslavia, the chamber today adopted the law concerning this matter. The law spells out precisely how much money will be provided and in what years for Radio Yugoslavia. The last installment will fall due in 1983.